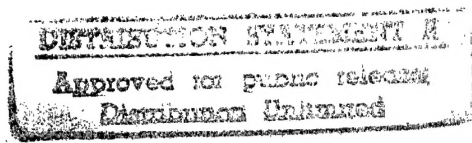


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21 MAY 1986

# East Europe Report



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21 MAY 1986

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## AGRICULTURE

## GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

## RECENT DEVELOPMENT IN SUGAR BEET PRODUCTION DETAILED

East Berlin PRESSE-INFORMATIONEN in German No 39, 4 Apr 86 p 6

[Article: "Sugar Beet Production of Great Economic Importance"]

[Text] Sugar is one of the basic foodstuffs. Annual per capita consumption of sugar and sugar products has risen in the GDR from 27.9 kilograms in 1955 to almost 39 kilograms. Sugar and molasses, a by-product of sugar beet processing, are valued raw materials for the national economy. In 14 industrial sectors they are processed into alcohols and yeasts, for example. They are also used in the manufacture of detergents, cosmetics, plastics and paints. New areas of use are also being developed. Since the end of March 1986, a new patented process has been used in the GDR to convert beet sugar into invert sugar, a substance consisting in equal parts of dextrose and fructose and resembling honey in its major components. It is irreplaceable for the baking and confectionery industries.

Sugar beets are just as irreplaceable for fodder. In the production of sugar, considerable amounts of wet pulp accrue, and the beet leaves are used as fresh or siloed feed. The crop of beet leaves is between 80 and 120 percent of the beet yield. In the fodder industry, root crops are also considered a source for increasing the share of fodder concentrates.

In the LPGs, VEGs and cooperative establishments, the arable land set aside for sugar beets and sugar production amounts to about 215,800 hectares. The endeavor of cooperative farmers and workers, to achieve an average plant gross production of 47.8 grain units per hectare of arable land under the 1986 economic plan, and to surpass it through progressive development, is also based on high yields of sugar beets.

Sugar beets are among the plants with the highest nutrient yields per area unit. For this reason it is planned for 1986 to obtain a 10 percent increase in crops, and to harvest an average of 347 quintals of beets per hectare.

Bezirk Dresden offers proof that the yield potential of soil and plants in the case of sugar beets is higher than present average results indicate. In 1985, the farmers of this bezirk harvested an average of over 400 quintals of sugar beets per hectare. The cooperative farmers of the Jahna-Zehsen and Striegnitz LPGs, both located in kreis Meissen, even produced

more than 500 quintals per hectare on their agricultural land of 385 and 569 hectares, respectively. In other bezirks, also, there are LPGs and VEGs with many years of high and stable crop yields.

The findings and experiences of the best, and analysis of the weak spots in those LPGs and VEGs with below-average sugar beet crops, point up the possibilities for good crop results. Soil fertility is an important factor in crop yields. The sugar beet plant reacts like a sensitive seismograph to quality work in soil preparation, tillage, care, fertilization and plant protection, and it reacts also to shortcomings. Beets absolutely require sufficient organic substance in the soil. Mistakes in crop rotation produce lower yields--for example if, instead of carrying out a scientifically founded 4-year cultivation pause, 3-year rotation is used, or the ratio of humus consumers (potatoes, corn and grain, in addition to sugar beets) versus humus producers (alfalfa, clover, and perennial fodder grasses) is ignored. Such practices are the cause of most of the unjustified yield differences not only between LPGs and VEGs and among various kreises, but also between various fields even in cooperatives ranked among the best.

The time of sowing is important for a high level of yield and effectiveness. In order to achieve high and stable yields, one must take care that the vegetation period of sugar beets between sowing and plant harvesting lasts at least 170 days. This means seeding by the end of March in the central and southern regions, and at the beginning of April in northern regions when the ground is rideable and workable. Gaining time in spring also promotes higher yield, since the fields close up and stabilize sooner. Experience confirms time and again that delayed sowing results in lower crops. Cooperative farmers and workers of the LPGs and VEGs establish in maximum yield concepts which findings of scientific-technical progress and which farming experience they want to apply to their fields for high yields.

The plant and livestock producers in Schafstaedt, kreis Merseburg, always consider high sugar beet yields a matter of the entire cooperation. Every member of the cooperative, regardless whether he/she is employed in agriculture or animal production, personally assumes caring for 0.37 hectare of sugar beets. The goal of their labor is to grow 80,000 plants per hectare without significant weed growth. Good care of sugar beet fields is an essential factor in yield increase. An old adage says that sugar is hacked into the beet, be it manual or mechanical care of sugar beets. This makes demands on LPG managing boards and cooperation councils on the one hand, and on local people's representatives and mayors on the other, in order to gain additional help in the region.

Scientific-technical progress is also gaining in importance in the production of sugar beets. In 1986, high-quality seeds of the types "Depomo" and "Ponemo," jointly developed by scientists of the GDR and the People's Republic of Poland, will be supplied for more than 90 percent of all sugar beet fields. The use of pilled sugar beet seeds is also growing. Such seeds are supplied by the association of state enterprises for seeds and

plants for over 60,000 hectares, an area almost twice as large as in the previous year. It is characteristic of pilled seeds that every single seed is enriched with plant protection and pest control substances, so that the young plants grow up stronger. In this manner, chemical substances are used with greater economy and in an ecologically beneficial way; cultivation is noticeably easier, and the yield per hectare increases.

At present, there are a total of 13 cooperation associations in the sector of sugar beet production, five of them in the Magdeburg bezirk, and two in the Schwerin bezirk. It is their goal to provide the sugar needed for supplying the population, and the sugar types required by the processing industry, in the prescribed amount and quality. At this time, about 600 partners are jointly working in cooperation associations: 446 LPGs, 23 VEGs, 34 cooperative establishments, 39 processing plants, seven scientific institutions, and five trade enterprises. It is the goal of the association members to jointly increase and stabilize yields in the entire production chain with the aid of comprehensive application of scientific-technical progress.

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ECONOMY

BULGARIA

EQUIPMENT SUPPLY PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR

AU172157 Sofia BTA in English 1750 GMT 17 Apr 86

/Text/ Sofia, 17 Apr (BTA)--In 1987 Soviet industrial deliveries will be directed at Bulgaria's most important economic branches: power engineering, metallurgy, the chemical industry. This is reflected in the protocol signed here today and determining the preliminary volumes of machines, plant, materials and spare parts for the industrial and other projects constructed in Bulgaria with the technical assistance of the Soviet Union.

The document emphasizes that conditions are being created for the prompt supply of the project under construction in 1987 with the necessary basic and accessory machines and equipment. Special attention is paid to the sixth 1,000-megawatt generating unit of the Kozloduy nuclear power plant to the L.I. Brezhnev metal and steel works in Kremikovtskiy, to other combined works and enterprises in nonferrous metallurgy and coal mining.

The understandings reached are of decisive importance of the realization of Bulgaria's investment program in the coming 5-year period.

During the talks held from 7 through 17 April the delegations of the State Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers for Foreign Economic Relations and of Bulgaria's Ministry of Trade discussed some questions of the fulfillment of the agreements on 1986. High on their agenda was the going into operation of the fifth 1,000-megawatt generating unit of the Kozloduy nuclear power plant.

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ECONOMY

BULGARIA

TRADE EXCHANGE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SWEDEN

AU162335 Sofia BTA in English 1544 GMT 16 Apr 86

/Text/ Sofia, 16 Apr (BTA)--Trade relations between Bulgaria and Sweden are undergoing a positive development. But representatives of the Bulgarian and Swedish business circles add to this assessment the fact that there are still further possibilities for joint venture into third markets.

Some special changes in the structure of the bilateral exchange of merchandise are not expected this year. Bulgaria will export mechanical engineering products, metal working machines, various types of lathes, cutting machines, electric motors, petro products, agricultural products, frozen fish and others.

Bulgaria will import from Sweden machines and equipment for the metallurgical, chemical, woodworking and paper industries, various kinds of high quality steel. This is envisaged in the protocol for the bilateral barter in 1986, which has been signed here today.

During the talks which were held between representatives of the business circles of Bulgaria and Sweden, both sides expressed their readiness to promote the industrial and technological cooperation. The two sides expressed the opinion that regardless of the annual growth of the barter, there are a number of unused opportunities which may contribute to the deepening of the bilateral economic relations.

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ECONOMY

BULGARIA

DOYNOV COMMENTS ON SOCIOECONOMIC SUCCESSES

AU040825 /Editorial Report/ SOFIA TRUD in Bulgarian on 1 April, on pages 1 and 2 carries a 1,200-word article by Ognyan Doynov, "member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Economic Council," entitled "Policy of Dynamic Socioeconomic Development."

Doynov begins by describing the importance of the BCP Central Committee April 1956 Plenum, "when the Leninist principles of socialist leadership were restored, and a new stage in developing the country and the party began, which we called the April stage." He writes of the importance of cooperation with the USSR and Bulgaria's participation in the international division of labor and the socialist economic integration. "As a result, the general character of the national economy changed fundamentally, especially the character of industry and its branches." He points out the "priority development" of machine building, stressing that "Bulgaria has asserted itself as a major producer of the socialist community in the area of electronic-calculating equipment." Doynov describes Bulgaria's successes in the chemical industry, metallurgy, agriculture, and other areas.

Saying how important the decisions of the BCP Central Committee February 1985 and January 1986 Plenums are, Doynov says that these decisions "have been incorporated in the basis of the draft-documents of the 13th BCP Congress, which are our program for implementing the scientific-technological revolution and technological renewal of social production during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period and until the end of the century."

Doynov points out that "the implementation of the scientific-technological revolution and of a technological turning point in Bulgaria's economy, as stressed in the precongressional documents, imposes to solve a number of problems." He mentions two such problems: "the necessary of principled transformations in managing and planning the economy and turning the socialist organizations into self-governing organizations"; and "implementing the technological renewal of production and all other activities." In this context he stresses the importance of developing science and "securing a close connection between science and production." Mentioning that "putting into effect the innovating approach" is closely connected with the "theoretical elaborations and practical approaches of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, Doynov concludes his article by dwelling on the importance of the 13th BCP Congress, which "will assert, develop, and enrich with new



ideas and postulates the Leninist general April line of the party, which brought the country into the front ranks of the social progress, and will determine the party's strategy until the end of the century, giving a new and accelerating impetus to the further socioeconomic development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria."

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ECONOMY

BULGARIA

TEXT OF NEW BULGARIAN LABOR CODE PUBLISHED

AU181228 /Editorial Report/ SOFIA TRUD in Bulgarian on 17 April 1986 publishes in a four-page supplement the approximately 24,000-word text of the new Bulgarian Labor Code. The code consists of a 500-word introduction and 158 articles grouped into 3 chapters, some of which are subdivided into sections. The headings of the chapters and sections are as follows:

Ch 1: "General Provisions."

Ch 2: "The Labor Collective," with three sections headed "General Directives," "Primary Labor Collective," and "Basic Labor Collective," concerning the collectives' organization and functioning, rights and responsibilities.

Ch 3: "Trade Union," concerning their rights in enterprises and detailing their activities.

Ch 4: "Collective Labor Agreements," describing their purpose, form, content, and regulations for their fulfillment.

Ch 5: "The Coming into Being and Alteration of the Labor Legal Relationship," with 10 sections entitled "Labor Agreement," "Arranging the Work of Young Specialists," "Election" (to posts), "Competition," "Appointment to Work Posts by the Bureau of Labor and Social Matters," "Court Decision," "Membership in Production Cooperative," "Further Conditions for Certain Labor Legal Relationships," "Additional Labor Under Labor Agreement," and "Alteration of Labor Legal Relationship."

Ch 6: "Basic Rights and Obligations of the Worker and the Enterprise Under the Labor Legal Relationship," with two sections entitled "Basic Rights and Obligations of the Worker," and "Basic Rights and Obligations of the Enterprise."

Ch 7: "Working Time and Rest Periods," with three sections entitled "Regular Working Time," "Overtime," and "Rest Periods."

Ch 8: "Leave."

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ECONOMY

BULGARIA

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN-SWEDISH ECONOMIC PROTOCOL--Bulgaria and Sweden will continue to develop their trade and economic cooperation. This is the result of the talks held in Bulgaria which concluded yesterday with the signing of a protocol for the exchange of goods between the two countries for 1986. /Text/ /Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Apr 86 p 6 AU/ 12228

BULGARIAN-POLISH ECONOMIC AGREEMENT--Warsaw, 12 Apr (BTA correspondent)--A long-term agreement for goods exchange and payments has been signed in Warsaw between Bulgaria and Poland for the 1986-90 period. It provides for a 43 percent increase in the goods exchange as compared to the previous 5-year plan period. Bulgarian exports to Poland will mainly comprise materials-handling equipment, computer equipment, electrical engineering products, metallurgical products, chemical products, and certain agricultural products. Polish imports to Bulgaria will comprise metalworking machines, ship equipment, roadmaking machines, vehicle equipment, electrical engineering and electronics products, metals, sulfur, chemicals, etc. The agreement was signed by Trade Minister Khristo Khristov and Polish Minister of Foreign Trade Andrzej Wojcik. Khristo Khristov was received by Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers. The Bulgarian guest also had talks with Wladyslaw Gwiazda and Jozef Koziol, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers; with Andrzej Wojcik, the minister of foreign trade; and with Jerzy Jozwiak, minister of domestic trade and services /name and title as published/. During the conversations prospects were discussed for developing cooperation between the two countries, especially in the exchange of goods. /Text/ /Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Apr 86 p 4 AU/ 12228

VRATSA FATHERLAND FRONT PLENUM--A plenum of the Vratsa Okrug Fatherland Front Committee was held on 17 March, with the participation of Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council. During the discussions it was noted that the contribution of the Vratsa Okrug Fatherland Front organizations to individual farming is particularly sharply felt. During the past 5-year plan period large quantities of agricultural products have been handed over to the state. Now individual farming in the okrug provides 30 percent of the total amount of meat purchases, 25 percent of the eggs, and 17 percent of the milk--a fact which proves conclusively that the individual farmyard is a natural continuation of the public economy. Criticism was levelled against weak organization of the servicing of individual farming with mechanization and draft animals. The tractors allocated

are inadequate and those available are not suitable for work on small and steeply sloping terrains. Substantial omissions were also noted in the animal veterinary service. The problem of breeding and improving work in individual farming has also not been resolved. In his speech, Pencho Kubadinski drew attention to the Fatherland Front's increasing role at the present stage of the socialist construction of Bulgaria, its contribution to solving a number of economic and social problems, as well as its readiness to successfully fulfill the tasks which the 13th BCP Congress will set. /Summary/ /Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Mar 86 p 8 AU/ 12228

FORESTRY ASSOCIATION ESTABLISHED--An association on forestry and timber industry was established in Sofia today. The constituent session was attended by Comrade Vasil Tsanov, by Aleksi Ivanov, minister of agriculture and forestry, and by leaders of organizations and departments connected with the forestry branches. Let us give you some details on the new association. It is a voluntary, economic association of economic, scientific, and other self-governing organizations. Its basic task will be to assist in the introduction of new technologies and technical equipment in the planting, growing, and management of forests, in order to improve the state of forestry and to increase the productivity of our forests. A statute of the association was adopted and its leadership elected. Ivan Prumov was elected chairman of the association. /Text/ /Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 21 Apr 86 AU/ 12228

BULGARIA-GUYANA COOPERATION--Moscow, 14 Mar (BTA correspondent)--A plan for scientific and cultural cooperation between Bulgaria and the Cooperative Republic of Guyana for the 1986-1987 period was signed here today. The two sides will further develop the contacts between the scientific institutions. They will exchange regularly information on the development of education and will develop the contacts between their higher educational institutions. Special attention will be paid to the cooperation in the field of publishing, libraries, museums and architecture. The contacts between the artistic unions and the mass media of the two countries will be intensified and there /passage indistinct/. The document was signed by the ambassadors of the two countries to the USSR, Mr Dimitur Zhulev and Mr Phillip Chan. /Text/ /Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 14 Mar 86 AU/ 12228

NEW ELECTRIC RAILROAD LINE--Sofia, 27 Mar (BTA)--The largest construction project in the field of transport during the last 5 years, the double and electrified Sofia-Gorna Oryakhovitsa-Varna railway, has been commissioned on the eve of the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party. Thus three-fourths of the duplication and electrification of the Sofia-Plovdiv-Burgas-Varna-Gorna Oryakhovitsa-Sofia railroad link are now complete. The new and more efficient electrical railway has linked the western and the eastern parts of the country and the large towns deeper inland with the seaports of Varna and Burgas. The new track passes through 154 bridges and two-level crossings and 19 tunnels. Twenty-two thousand poles were used for the electrification of the tracks. Fifty old railway stations were reconstructed and 6 new ones were built. /Excerpt/ /Sofia BTA in English 1058 GMT 27 Mar 86 AU/ 12228

21 May 1986

SOFIA-BAGHDAD AIR SERVICE--As of 1 April, the Balkan Bulgarian Airlines will resume its regular service Sofia-Baghdad-Istanbul-Sofia. Every week, a TU-154 airliner will be flying on this route. The carrier realized its first flight to Baghdad in June 1967, when it airlifted part of the relief aid sent by the Bulgarian people for the Arab population afflicted by the Israeli aggression. The Balkanair planes carry passengers and cargo round the year on regular flights to 45 cities in Europe, Asia and Africa. During the summer season they maintain services to Luxembourg and Barcelona. Every year Balkanair offers an extended schedule of charter flights for tourists and freight. Balkanair has offices in 46 cities around the world. /Text/ /Sofia BTA in English 1730 GMT 30 Mar 86 AU/ 12228

TORNADO CAUSES DAMAGE--The natives of the Koshnichari village in the County of Turgovishte (northern Bulgaria) witnessed a rare event at 2015 hours on 13 April 1986. A tornado of a 800-1,000 meter diameter formed over the village as a result of a rapidly moving cold front's meeting with heavy low rainbearing clouds. The wind reached a speed of 25 meters a second and although it lasted for only about 10 minutes, the damage done was considerable. A number of buildings in the cooperative farm yard were destroyed and some cattle was killed. Dozens of houses have had their roofs blown away by the wind and a lot of other farmhouses were destroyed. There were no human casualties. Hundreds of trees have been unrooted by the tornado's "suction" effect and the accompanying heavy wind. The tornado was followed by abundant rain and a hailstorm. Weather forecasters claim that this is the first such phenomenon to be recorded in this region. /Text/ /Sofia BTA in English 1555 GMT 15 Apr 86 AU/ 12228

AIRLINE INTRODUCES COMPUTERIZED BOOKING--From 31 March at 0800 local time, the "Balkan" national flying company introduces an automatic reservation of tickets in its domestic lines. /Excerpt/ /Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 Mar 86 p 2 AU/ 12228

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ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

# BRIEFS

TEAMS FOR URALS PROJECT--A team of 40 builders departed on 14 April from the Vitkovice construction enterprises Ostrava with several Tatra-815 dump trucks, excavators, storage tanks, and cranes to board a train for the Karchaganak area in the Kazakh SSR, about 120 km to the east of Uralsk and 180 km to the west of Orenburg. Together with other workers of their enterprise, they will be building in the town of Aksay industrial and engineering premises, operating facilities, and a housing base for the near Urals Gas Industry Complex in Karchaganak to the tune of Kcs1.6 billion, which is more than 25 percent of the total volume of work to be carried out on this integrated project by all CSSR organizations in the Eighth 5-Year Plan. Other CSSR enterprises will participate in the construction of housing and civil amenities in Aksay, which is to increase its present population of 6,000 to 150,000 in the future. /Summary/ /Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Apr 86 p 1 AU/ 12228

ENERGY SAVING EXPERTS' MEETING--A meeting of power measurements, engineering experts from Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the CSSR, that is, from countries taking part during 1985-87 in the European UNIDO project "Regional Cooperation in the Sphere of Energy Saving in Industry," ended in Plzen on 15 March. The deliberations were also attended by experts from Belgium and Sri Lanka and by UNIDO representatives from Vienna. One of the program's objectives was to set up or modernize, in the participating countries, diagnostic systems capable of accurately identifying energy needs as well as losses in the various branches of industrial facilities and then recommend necessary measures to improve efficiency. /Summary/ /Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Mar 86 p 2 AU/ 12228

ECONOMIC CRIME RATE UP--At a press conference devoted to crimes against socialist property held in Prague on 12 March, Lieutenant Colonel Jaroslav Chalupa, head of the division of economic crimes of the State Security Corps, said that criminal activity in Czech lands in 1985 caused losses of almost Kcs214 million to the national economy which was in excess of Kcs61 million more than the year before. The most frequent cause was the theft of property under socialist ownership, followed by punishable acts of violation of economic discipline, the misuse of others' motor vehicles, bribery, and speculation. A total of 17,246 culprits were prosecuted in this connection in 1985. From the information available to the State Security Corps, managers were also among the culprits misusing their expert knowledge to commit a punishable offense as well as to cover it up. /Summary/ /Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Mar 86 p 2 AU/ 12228

USSR'S VELICHKO RECEIVED--Eduard Saul, CSSR minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering, received in Prague on 19 March Vladimir Velichko, USSR minister of power machine tools with whom he discussed cooperation in the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the possibility of expanding it through the nineties. /Summary/  
/Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Mar 86 p 2 AU/ 12228

CEMA ENGINEERING SESSION OPENS--A session of experts of the CEMA member-states and the SFRY within the framework of the Branch Bureau for Heavy Engineering of the CEMA Committee for Cooperation in Engineering began in Chrudim yesterday /25 March/. The objective of the session was an agreement on additional programs of work and a specific direction in the development and assimilation of the joint production of means of mechanization and automation of loading, unloading, and storage-related work on the basis of standardized modules and module robots. /Text/ /Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Mar 86 p 8 AU/ 12228

POLISH ARBITRATION DELEGATION--A state economic arbitration delegation attached to the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, led by Chairman of the Arbitration Commission Edward Zachajkiewicz, paid a visit to the CSSR state arbitration body in Prague on 7 April. The subject of the Polish delegation's 4-day working meeting with CSSR chief arbiter Slavoj Vanek and other representatives is, in particular, the realization of tasks determined by the CPCZ and the PZPR congresses related to the role of arbitrage in economic relations and in the utilization of its activity in the realization of the economic policy of the two fraternal parties. /Summary/ /Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Apr 86 p 2 AU/ 12228

COMPUTER CHIPS PRODUCTION--One-chip memories and microcomputers form the major part of the 67 new and innovated products in the TESLA concern enterprise in Piestany, Slovakia. The concern's production this year will be Kcs980 million. The concern completed the development of the MHB 8748 microcomputer and of the MTS 20 innovated tester. /Summary/ /Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Apr 86 p 2 AU/ 12228

COOPERATION WITH CYPRUS--Negotiations were opened on 5 April to Prague on the conclusion of a new economic agreement between the CSSR and Cyprus, which will make it possible to export small turn-key investments and machine products to Cyprus. CSSR is represented at the talks by Jaroslav Jakubec, deputy federal minister of foreign trade, and the Cyprus by Christos Mavrellis, Cypriot minister of finance. /Summary/ /Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Apr 86 p 2 AU/ 12228

COOPERATION WITH CUBA--A protocol on scientific cooperation between the CSSR and Cuban academies of science for 1986-90 was signed on 18 April in Prague. The CSSR was represented by a delegation led by Academician Vlastimil Barus, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences; Cuba, by a delegation led by Carlos Gomez, vice president of the Cuban Academy of Sciences. /Summary/  
/Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Apr 86 p 2 AU/ 12228

MINISTER URBAN VISITS EGYPT--Bohumil Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade, has ended his working visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt, where he conferred on the development of Czechoslovak-Egyptian cooperation. At the close of his stay B. Urban was received by 'Ali al-Lutfi, prime minister of the Arab Republic

of Egypt. The two representatives voiced appreciation of the development of trade and economic cooperation to date. B. Urban and Kamal Ahmad al-Janzuri, Egyptian minister of planning, signed during the visit a protocol supplementing the agreement on economic cooperation between the two countries. The implementation of this document will permit higher exports of Czechoslovak engineering products, especially turn-key investment units, to Egypt. /Text/ /Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Apr 86 p 8 AU/ 12228

COOPERATION WITH USSR, POLAND--The Council for International Economic and R&D Cooperation convened on 14 April in Prague under Rudolf Rohlicek, CSSR deputy premier, to deal with the proposal to conclude a CSSR-USSR intergovernmental agreement on setting up Soviet production associations and on the basic principles of their organization and activity, and to appraise the proposal to conclude an intergovernmental agreement between the CSSR and Poland on the construction of a road detour in Cesky Tesin and Cieszyn and the establishment of a new border crossing road. The agenda also included a report on the results of the 41st session of the contractual sides of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade held in November 1985 in Geneva. /Summary/ /Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Apr 86 p 2 AU/ 12228

TOURISM WITH HUNGARY--(CTK)--CSSR Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban received on 2 April in Prague Imre Vincze, Hungarian deputy minister of domestic trade who is heading the Hungarian delegation in current negotiations on the current results and the prospects of developing organized tourism between the two countries. Hungarian Ambassador to the CSSR Bela Kovacz was present at the reception. /Summary/ /Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Apr 86 p 2 AU/ (CTK)--An agreement on the development of mutual CSSR-Hungarian tourism in the years 1986-90 was signed on 3 April in Prague, in the presence of Hungarian Ambassador Bela Kovacz, by Ludovit Priecel, CSSR deputy minister of foreign trade, and Imre Vincze, Hungarian deputy minister of domestic trade. The agreement defines conditions for further developing organized tourism and improved services to tourists in both countries. /Summary/ /Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Apr 86 p 2 AU/ 12228

TRANSPORTATION COOPERATION WITH POLAND--Polish Minister of Transportation Janusz Kaminski arrived in Prague on 7 April at the invitation of his CSSR counterpart Vladimir Blazek. The two ministers will discuss bilateral cooperation in all types of transportation, in making the River Odra navigable to Ostrava, as well as scientific-technological cooperation, utilization of Polish construction capacities for building transportation-related projects in the CSSR, and multilateral cooperation of international transportation organizations. /Summary/ /Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Apr 86 [no page given] AU/ 12228

ENGINEERING COOPERATION WITH POLAND--Two days of talks devoted to the possibilities of the development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation and to the assessment of the program of coordination of national economic plans of CSSR and Polish engineering and metallurgy industries began in Ostrava on 7 April. The talks are attended by Eduard Saul, CSSR minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering, and his Polish counterpart Janusz Maciejewicz. On the talks' agenda is, among other things, cooperation of the two countries' enterprises in the production of electric shunting locomotives, scientific and



technological cooperation in the manufacture of streetcars, and intensification of bilateral contacts in metallurgical production. /Summary/ /Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Apr 86 p 2 AU/ 12228

TRAINING OF CUBANS DISCUSSED--Miroslav Boda, CSSR minister of labor and social affairs, received on 15 April Joaquin Benavides Rodriguez, Cuban minister president of the State Commission for Labor and Social Security, and Mario Rodriguez Martinez, Cuban ambassador to the CSSR. They discussed the employment and professional training of Cuban citizens in Czechoslovak enterprises. /Summary/ /Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Apr 86 p 8 AU/ 12228

CEMA EXPERTS CONFER--The Council of Plenipotentiaries of the CEMA Coordination Center for the genetics, cultivation, and seed economy of wheat, barley, rye, and triticum opened its conference in Prague on 21 April. Part of the session is a 3-day international scientific conference attended by 126 outstanding experts, 45 of them from 7 socialist states. /Summary/ /Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Apr 86 p 2 AU/ 12228

CEMA PRODUCTION COOPERATION--The symposium on possibilities of the cooperative production of vehicles for the international long-distance truck transport in CEMA member countries was concluded on 20 March in the LIAZ enterprise in Jablonec nad Nisou. It was the first working meeting of countries interested in preparing the production of a special vehicle of this kind. /Summary/ /Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Mar 86 p 2 AU/ 12228

MEXICAN TRADE UNIONISTS--Viliam Kozik, secretary of the Central Trade Union Council, received in Prague on Monday /10 March/ a delegation of trade unionists from the Mexican Congress of Labor (CT), which is paying a visit to the CSSR at the invitation of the Central Trade Union Council. The CT delegation is headed by Ulises Casab Rueda, press secretary of the National Trade Union of Social Security Employees. In a friendly conversation, they briefed each other on the current tasks of the Czechoslovak and Mexican trade union movements and assessed the possibilities of further deepening mutual relations. /Text/ /Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Mar 86 p 2 AU/ 12228

SYRIAN INDUSTRY MINISTER--Ali Trabulsi, Syrian minister of industry, accompanied by a group of industry representatives, arrived 10 March for a working visit in Prague. The introductory deliberations for the Czechoslovak side were conducted by Jaroslav Jakubec, CSSR deputy minister of foreign trade. /Summary/ /Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Mar 86 p 2 AU/ 12228

POPULATION'S SAVINGS UP--The deposits of the country's population in CSSR savings banks in 1985 rose by Kcs15 billion to a total of almost Kcs219 billion. /Summary/ /Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 19 Mar 86 p 1 AU/ 12228

CSO: 2400/256

ECONOMY

HUNGARY

BRIEFS

ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES ENERGY CONSERVATION--Budapest, 21 Mar (MTI)--On Friday the spring session of the Hungarian National Assembly ended its debate over the construction and building material industries. Replying to contributions to the 2-day debate, Laszlo Somogyi, minister of construction and town planning, pointed out that the main guideline for the operation of both industries was the general conception of settlement development until the year 2000 which was approved last year. Replying to MPS, Laszlo Somogyi stated that the construction industry had realized the importance of energy austerity in due time and the cement, brick and glass industries were among the branches that save most energy. Laszlo Somogyi termed as unavoidable that the decrease in sites and areas supplied with public utilities is accompanied by higher prices of flats. He added, however, that it is an essential task of the ministry to moderate and check price increases. /Text/ /Budapest MTI in English 1607 GMT 21 Mar 86 LD/ 12228

CSO: 2020/126

ECONOMY

ROMANIA

PLANS TO DEVELOP DRUG, DYE INDUSTRY OUTLINED

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian 21 Feb 86 pp 3,6

[Article by Corneliu Barnea: "Regular and Efficient Fulfillment of Material Production"]

[Text] The actions taken throughout the national economy to efficiently fulfill the production planned for this year and for the entire 5-year plan include the efforts made by the working people's collectives of the Bucharest Drug and Dyes Industrial Central. For this specialized branch, which is closely integrated in the general, qualitatively intensive development of the chemical industry, the 1986 tasks are geared on channeling it toward the most efficient world wide activities, consolidating its positions in the international economy, and raising the competitiveness of Romanian products to a higher level.

The plan is based on the concrete opportunities available to the 12 units of the central, and the tasks are in keeping with the average annual rates of development established for the entire chemical industry. Thus, compared to 1985, the commodity output of the entire central is envisaged to increase by 9.7 percent, labor productivity by 10.1 percent, exports by 22.9 percent, the commodity output sold and cashed by 29.8 percent, and profits by 46.9 percent; overall and material expenditures are being reduced by 21.3 lei and 16.3 lei respectively. At the same time, production increases for products such as drugs, pesticides, macromolecular products, dyes and paints, and soap range between 1 and 300 percent.

Raising Product Quality and Diversification

Since the beginning of this year, the central enterprises have succeeded in obtaining results in excess of the tasks established by intensively mobilizing their material and human resources and more efficiently utilizing the production facilities, so that the plan for the entire central was not merely fulfilled, but exceeded. The itemized production plan for most product ranges has been considerably exceeded: in January, for example, the production of drugs for human use was exceeded by 9 percent (at the plants Medicamente--Bucharest by 8 percent, Antibiotica-Iasi by 8.4 percent, Terapia--Cluj by 21.4 percent), that of macromolecular products by 20.8 percent (Sintofarm--Bucharest by 20.8 percent), that of cosmetics and scents by 10.9 percent

(Miraj--Bucharest by 8.2 percent, Farmec--Cluj by 13.2 percent, Nivea--Brasov by 12.5 percent), the production of detergents by 4.3 percent (Apollo--Galati 4.3 percent), and so forth.

The above results were the natural outcome of the measures and actions taken as of the end of the past year by both the central as a whole and by each unit in order to strictly observe the tasks, and of technical-organizational measures and priority programs designed to more markedly promote scientific-technical progress by utilizing the positive experience gathered in 1985 in many areas of activity. The basic production tasks in all the enterprises examined were and are primarily aimed at raising product quality by capitalizing on the new conditions created in the past year (for example, manufacturing certain products--distonocalm, acidopeps, bronchodilator, viplex, etc.--solely on the basis of updated production formulas, or continuing the manufacture of the product Sinderol-capsule in the newly refurbished facilities, a fact that will insure the product's stability, etc.) strictly applying the norms concerning the manufacture, control, and storing of drugs and cosmetics (performing all the operations specified at the envisaged parameters, utilizing machinery and equipment provided with the AMC required for interphase control), etc.

Special attention continues to be paid this year to fulfilling the priority program of diversifying the range of baby, obstetric, and gynecological products required to more rapidly increase the birth rate and to ensure medical care for children; such products are also representative of the general efforts made to manufacture new products with a higher therapeutical effect designed to expand the range of drugs produced. Along this line, the good experience gathered last year by some enterprises (Medicamente and Sintofarm of Bucharest, Farmec of Cluj, Antibiotice of Iasi, and Stela of Bucharest) in the manufacture of new and competitive products and in improving technologies with a view to reducing costs and energy consumption (oleine, trioleine, vitamin C, propanolol, sulphametin, etc. at the ATP) offers favorable conditions for attaining the objective set for the entire central, which is to this year increase the share of new and upgraded products by 10 percent as compared to 1985.

However, the figures show that there have also been shortcomings in the economic activities of certain enterprises (Stela--Bucharest, Biosinteze--Calafat), so that in January this year the level of achievements fell below the plan, while the preliminary results for February were lower than the production tasks. Analyses made by the decision-making factors of the respective enterprises and of the central revealed that this situation was due to both objective causes (irregular supplies of certain raw materials, particularly fats), and particularly to internal production conditions (occasionally faulty equipment maintenance and repair, failure to fully observe technological and production discipline, failure to fulfill the itemized production of certain ranges, failure to attain the planned parameters at the Biosinteze, Calafat, etc.). Consequently, the production achieved at the above mentioned enterprises was not regularly fulfilled, a fact which caused problems for both the respective units (excessive specific consumption of certain raw and other materials, failure to attain the labor productivity index, etc.), and for various customers from other sectors and areas of activity.

A similar situation is revealed by the analysis of the structure of the itemized production achieved in January or forecast for February. Thus, the itemized production plan for certain kinds of liquors and dyes (Apollo, Galati), pesticides (Biosinteze, Calafat), soap (Stela, Bucharest and Nivea, Brasov) was not completely fulfilled in January, and the production of soap remained unsatisfactory in February. That is why, as emerged at talks held with the central experts, primary attention is currently being paid to eliminating the causes (especially the subjective causes) that prevented the complete fulfillment of the plan tasks, so that by the end of February and throughout March the production should return to normal and even exceed the planned level by the end of the first quarter of the year. In point of fact, this was the main conclusion of the general meetings of working people held this month at all the enterprises of the central, which established specific tasks and precise deadlines and responsibilities for the coming period and the future, so that their plan provisions can be fully achieved and exceeded, while the technical and qualitative level of products can be raised and productivity increased.

#### Priorities in the Manufacture of Drugs and Dyes

One of the priority actions and measures of all the units and of the central itself is to fully secure the technical-material resources required to fulfill the production plan. From this viewpoint the situation is not satisfactory, particularly in view of the fact that some raw and other materials have not yet been allocated, or allocated in insufficient quantities. Such materials are: polystyrene, PVC granules, chloroform, coal (the Ministry of Petrochemical Industry), fats, sugar, linseed oil, ricinus oil, alcohol (the Ministry of Food Industry), sodium hypochlorite, sodium silicate, naphthalene, magnesium carbonate (the Ministry of Chemical Industry), etc. Along this line, the efforts made by the central and its enterprises (more active coordination with the customers, greater efficiency in self-shipping raw and other materials, elimination of high specific consumption, etc.) must be complemented by efforts made by suppliers, particularly regarding the observance of deadlines and the quality of the products delivered. Concerning the last point, the plans of measures of the central units envisage specific actions to further upgrade production formulas, ensure product stability, and secure machines and equipment provided with AMCs.

Another area in which immediate energetic actions are envisaged is securing orders, particularly export orders, for this year's entire production (currently, the central as a whole has orders for about 88 percent of its production); this requirement is especially urgent for the Bucharest drugs enterprise, Antibiotice--Iasi, Stela--Bucharest, and generally for the cosmetic branch. Many efforts have been underway along this line since the latter part of last year. Nevertheless, as experts of many enterprises have emphasized, the present situation makes it necessary to further focus efforts on the following objectives: add competitive products, in demand on foreign markets, particularly original products, to the range of products offered for export; intensify measures to standardize drugs, and initiate sale-purchase

ventures on the basis of mutual exchanges; ensure that products for export conform to international norms; offer bulk cosmetics for export, and intensify foreign market prospecting for dyes, etc.

The achievement of the above objectives undoubtedly requires the mobilization of all working collectives with a view to raising the degree of utilization of the production capacities, so that larger, high-quality productions can be obtained with the existing equipment. The central's general program of measures features several urgent objectives along this line, some of which are currently being finalized, which will permit many enterprises to better utilize their production capacities. Among these objectives we cite: reorganizing and modernizing the technological synthesis flow for methyl salicylate at the Sintofarm enterprise; finalizing and implementing research designed to diversify the range of intermediary products for synthetic leather (Sitofarm, Bucharest); adapting the ethylexilic alcohol 2 sulfating installations for the manufacture of butyl acetate (Stela, Bucharest); optimizing, in accordance with biological tests, the utilization of raw materials in the production of antibiotics, and so forth.

Particularly important and topical for the efficient flow of economic activities at each enterprise is to work out and implement modernization programs in three stages, the first of which goes to the middle of this year, without investment funds. The specific programs established feature several permanent actions that are generally valid for all the central's enterprise, namely: expanding the application of modern methods of gauging the technical and qualitative level of products; diversifying the range of products and modernizing manufacture formulas, reducing the percentage of impurities, and enhancing therapeutical effects in accordance with the state-of-the-art in the international pharmacopoeia; acquiring automatic drug conditioning machines and ensuring linear energy consumption quotas by fully utilizing production capacities in three shifts and with an annual efficiency of over 15,600 tcc and approximately 5,000 MWh, etc.

Simultaneously with these priority objectives, intensive actions are envisaged in the near and more distant future to more markedly raise labor productivity, perform timely and high-quality general tests as planned, more markedly reduce material consumption and production costs, etc. All these measures will permit to optimally fulfill and even exceed the plan tasks for the first quarter of this year, and will create the necessary conditions for efficiently fulfilling the provisions established for all of 1986.

12782

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21 May 1986

## ECONOMY

## ROMANIA

## BETTER MAINTENANCE OF ENERGY EQUIPMENT, INSTALLATIONS URGED

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian 21 Feb 86 pp 4-5

[Article by Stefan Ragalie and B. Vasile: "Timely, High-Quality Repair of Energy Installations"]

[Text] One of the important means of fulfilling and exceeding the electrical power production plan and of meeting the requirements of the national economy is ensuring that power installations function without interruption and at high parameters. Along this line, the issue of the quality of repair work acquires new dimensions, particularly in view of the changes that have occurred in recent years in the material basis of energy production, and of the fact that the equipment utilized is heavily loaded. Performing high-quality repairs, especially at coal-burning thermal power plants, ensuring appropriate and long-wearing spare parts and subassemblies, and ensuring timely and appropriate fuel supplies for the plants are a few of the means designed to permit the fulfillment of the electrical power production.

In this respect we have had some good experiences which highlight the role and effect of well organized actions concerning both the rational utilization of installations and equipment, and the timely performance of high-quality repairs. For example, at the Mintia-Deva thermal power plant the repair of power sets is well organized on the basis of the plan. Simultaneously, by diagnosing the performance of the sets utilized, measures can be taken well in time to repair the parts that need it, thus ensuring the necessary parts and subassemblies before hand. A special attention is paid to intensively used equipment and particularly to the running of coal crushing mills, furnaces, and collateral installations (conveyer belts, testers, etc.). In addition, the quality of repair work is closely monitored by highly trained professional personnel.

In general, however, efforts must be intensified to expand production on each power set, to lengthen their life span, reduce the incidence of accidental damage, ensure regular coal supplies, and allocate coal so as to obtain uniform calories in the quantities of coal dust fed to the furnaces.

Although in recent years the quality of repair work has somewhat improved, it is still far from satisfactory in maintaining the technical condition of the power capacities. An analysis of the availability indexes of the current coal



capacities reveals the negative impact of some of the capital repairs performed this winter at some power units (Doiceni and Paroseni), and at high capacity plants (Turceni and Rovinari). The drop last year in the average periods of utilization of the installed load was particularly due to an increase in the availability shortage of the 330 MW and 200 MW groups.

The shortcomings that facilitate damages and the frequent breakdowns of power installations in coal-burning plants are diverse and complex. The major ones among them concern the life span of certain installations, injudicious exploitation of production capacities, insufficient training of repair teams, failure to secure spare parts and subassemblies before hand, and so forth.

Although the problems are known, the solutions devised to preempt the existing shortcomings did not suffice to efficiently and operatively deal with the situation so as not to affect the production of electricity. What steps must now be taken?

Above all, equipment and spare parts suppliers and customers must closely work together to improve both the construction and technology of certain installations. We are referring to the quality of the metal used and the constructive solutions adopted in building certain installations. This concerns first of all the coal crushing mills. The operation of 5-6 mills for each power set must be ensured for the entire planned period. When one of the mills falls or becomes damaged before its time, hydrocarbons must be used for the quantity of coal dust that failed to be supplied.

The analyses carried out show that the coal crushing mills do not yield a satisfactory productivity because of impurities in the coal (particularly rocks) delivered, on the one hand, and on the other hand because of the quality of the parts subjected to heavy loads. Naturally, if the coal were better selected, by eliminating rocks and various solid foreign bodies, and if the heavily loaded parts were made of a higher quality metal, much of the damage currently incurred by the mills would be averted, their life span would conform to the plan, and the production of coal dust for the furnaces would be improved.

In order to prolong the life span of the crushing mills, it is also important to stockpile coal and to judiciously distribute it. This means that the coal must be appropriately stored to protect it against weather deterioration and maintain its initial properties (it must be kept dry so as not to lose its caloric value). Unfortunately, all the coal stores of both the power plants and the suppliers--with the exception of the Craiova and Mintia thermal power plants--are in the open, a fact which is detrimental to the quality of the coal, not to mention the damage caused to the crushing mills by the high humidity.

In this respect, too, it is possible to find solutions to prevent the deterioration of the coal and facilitate its preparation for burning, such as: providing covered storage, or coating the coal piles with layers of specific additives, or having the suppliers set aside stockpiles which, with timely preparation (discovery and ensuring means of exploitation), would permit the delivery of appropriate quantities of coal.



Along the same line, more efficient steps must be taken to improve the performance of the high-capacity boilers of the Rovinari and Turceni power groups. The many upgrades added by both equipment users and suppliers have made it impossible to standardize spare parts and subassemblies because of the new specifications acquired by almost each installation. In point of fact, we must add that although years have passed since these installations were first put into operation, they have still not been standardized. This situation, often exacerbated by inappropriate exploitation and poor repairs, causes the production of electrical power to fall below the planned level.

In view of the existing situation, efforts must be directed toward ensuring better spare parts and subassemblies. These can be more promptly provided by specialized machine-building units and through the efforts of the power plants themselves. At the same time, a greater attention must be paid to precisely ascertaining what parts must be changed before putting the installation into repair, as well as what subassemblies and spare parts are required for repairs.

In order to eliminate the existing shortcomings the responsibility of all those who work with this equipment must be enhanced in the sense of respecting technological and production discipline, as well as the responsibility of those whose task is to deal with current and capital repairs. Close cooperation between users and suppliers of power equipment in both the utilization and capital repairs of the equipment can contribute to eliminating many of the shortcomings, and to improving the construction of the installations.

At the same time, new repair technologies and relevant technical-economic documentation must be worked out, appropriate numbers of trained manpower must be ensured, and conditions must be created for the on schedule delivery of the spare parts and subassemblies recommended by the diagnosis of the equipment that is to be replaced or repaired. It is particularly important to strictly observe the envisaged repair programs, so that power sets should not be stopped for repair at the same time. Such situations, frequently encountered at the Rovinari and Turceni thermal power plants, made it impossible to have in reserve a set in good repair to replace another in case of need.

The optimal state of repair and maintenance of conveyor belts and fuel silos of thermal power plants, and of the other equipment and capacities that ensure coal feeding to the installations permit the utilization of those installations at their nominal capacity. Usually, such activities are viewed as secondary and thus not treated with the due attention. For that reason, many shortcomings emerging in this area because of failure to take timely action, had a negative impact on general activities and on the performance of the power sets.

It is believed that this year, alone by maintaining the equipment performance at the level of January this year, the total production obtained last year can be exceeded by 4 percent. This will considerably help in better meeting the power requirements of the economy.

By mobilizing the efforts of all the competent factors involved in the complete and high-quality performance of repair work on power equipment and installations at coal thermal power plants we can, as of this year, better meet the electrical power requirements of the national economy.

ECONOMY

ROMANIA

## STATUS OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY EQUIPMENT EXPORTS

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian 21 Feb 85 pp 8-9

[Article by Ovidiu Rujan and Constantin Alexa: "Exemplarily Fulfilling the Export Plan"]

[Text] The Grivita Rosie enterprise for chemical equipment is one of the major exporters of technological equipment for the chemical industry, which makes up 25-30 percent of Romania's annual exports of such products. Almost 30 percent of the enterprise production is earmarked for export. In the past 20 years, its products have been exported to 23 countries, mostly to socialist and developing countries.

During the 1981-86 5-year plan, the export plan was exceeded by 24 percent in terms of value, with an average annual rate of growth of close to 10 percent, a fact which attests to the high competitiveness of the enterprise production and its capability to adapt to the increasing demands of the international market and to meet the requirements of both the domestic market and foreign partners. As is natural, we would like to mention the fact that the equipment designed for domestic consumers, too, present technical and qualitative parameters comparable to foreign products. In view of these achievements, in 1985 the Grivita Rosie chemical equipment enterprise was awarded the Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania first class; the enterprise also won the title Hero of Socialist Labor for 3 years consecutively, and the Labor Order first class.

We will present some aspects of the experience and interests of this strong collective in fulfilling its export tasks.

### In Accordance with Foreign Market Developments

One of the important areas of the machine-building industry is equipment for the chemical industry. This presents all the characteristics of machine-building: high technical properties, better and efficient utilization of raw materials, energy, and manpower, and a fast rate of long-term development of the chemical industry.

The considerable investments made in the past decades in Romania's chemical industry have been increasingly (80-90 percent) supplied with equipment

designed and manufactured in Romania. At the same time, Romanian equipment has been asserting itself in the international market; thus, our country has become a well-known exporter of chemical installations.

While in recent years chemical equipment made up approximately 1 percent of the international exports of machines and installations, it made up 2-3 percent of Romania's exports of machines and equipment, a fact which places our country among the major 10-15 international exporters.

The exports of the Grivita Rosie enterprise go mainly through ICE Industrialexportimport, and to a lesser degree through Uzinexportimport, Rompetrol, etc. The major export products are equipment for the chemical industry, such as: pressure recipients, heat exchangers, cooling systems, process reactors, and various others.

For the most part, the products earmarked for export are unique and of entirely Romanian design. However, some installations are manufactured under license or according to the specifications of commercial partners, especially in the case of cooperation ventures. In 1985, the structure of exports according to groups of products was as follows: 78 percent equipment, 8 percent spare parts, and 14 percent technical knowhow. The fact that spare parts and technical knowhow make up almost 1/4 of exports demonstrates the potential of technical intelligence in this area.

One of the important means of improving the export activities of the enterprise is international market prospecting and sales promotion, and direct participation by the enterprise experts both in drafting contracts and in international shows. Marketing research, carried out in cooperation with specialists of the relevant faculty of the Academy of Economic Studies, have furnished important guidelines for production and export.

During the 1960-84 period, the production index of the chemical industry exceeded by 45 percent the international processing industry production index. Even after the onset of the oil crisis, the chemical industry developed at higher rates than the overall processing industry, a phenomenon that was more pronounced in the developing countries. Consequently, the chemical industry makes up an increasing share of the total volume of the world processing industry: 14.5 percent, out of which 14 percent in the socialist countries, 13.5 percent in the developed capitalist countries, and 20 percent in developing countries.

In the past 25 years the chemical industry developed rapidly throughout the world, faster than the general processing industry. This development brought about increased demand for chemical equipment and a higher rate and volume of exports of such equipment. After in 1981 and 1982 the world production and export of chemical equipment stagnated and even declined, in 1984 and 1985, as a result of the development of the chemical industry, demand for such equipment increased. The majority of the main producers of equipment for the chemical industry--developed capitalist countries--are increasingly manufacturing for foreign markets (75-100 percent), with the exception of the United States and Japan (see table).

The recovery of the chemical industry in developed capitalist countries, which began in 1984 and continued in 1985, brought about a differentiated increase in orders for equipment, whereby investments were primarily channeled toward production modernization (Japan and England), but also toward expanding the existing capacities or even building new ones (FRG, France). Simultaneously, the chemical industry production is being restructured, a fact that is reflected in the demand for equipment. Thus, Japan is reducing its capacities for the bulk production of ethylene and polymeres, while the FRG, England, France, and Italy are making a transition from bulk production of chemicals to production of special chemicals involving a high degree of processing. According to studies made by the British consulting firm Information Research Ltd., demand for special chemicals in Europe will increase by an average annual rate of 6.5 percent by the year 2000, by varying degrees according to sector (30 percent for photogalvanic elements, 12 percent for chemical products for the electrical engineering industry, 10 percent for diagnosis pharmaceuticals, 9 percent for oil extraction products, 8 percent for photo chemicals, plasticizers, and elastomeres, and so forth).

This tendency entails increases in the demand for appropriate production equipment. Simultaneously, one notes continued firm demand for equipment used in the production of fertilizer, plastics, and synthetic rubber. Similarly, a considerable increase is foreseen in the market for biotechnology apparatus and equipment. According to the experts of the Monsanto company, by the middle of the coming decade, the expansion of biotechnologies in the chemical industry will bring about a qualitative leap in this branch, comparable to that occasioned by the development of the petrochemical industry 40 years ago. In point of fact, the production of equipment for biotechnologies has recently recorded an average annual growth of 15 percent, which is higher than that of other installations; the major producers and exports of such equipment are the United States and Japan.

Currently, one of the basic international trends is the production of equipment required by energy saving technologies in the chemical industry, and which require short periods of amortization. The flow of energy and materials is complexly integrated through optimal succession of equipment and processes and automatic data processing. In consequence thereof, the importance of engineering and consulting in the delivery of equipment for the chemical industry is considerably increasing. At an international level, one frequently notes the participation of consulting and engineering firms, along with equipment suppliers, in complex transactions concerning equipment for the chemical industry.

Production and export of equipment for the chemical industry of the major processing capitalist countries in the 1981-84 period

million US\$

Country	1981		1982		1983		1984		percent 1984/85	
	Prod.	Exp.	Prod.	Exp.	Prod.	Exp.	Prod.	Exp.	Prod.	Exp.
U.S.A.	6,300	1,180	6,400	1,215	6,500	1,100	7,020	1,210	+8	+10
Japan	2,160	330	2,030	315	1,620	300	1,653	320	+2	+7
FRG	1,290	960	1,340	1,020	1,340	1,150	1,355	1,250	+1	+9
France	485	430	450	405	410	360	450	340	+10	-6
England	430	450	380	400	480	412	432	430	-10	+4
Italy	295	295	280	260	270	270	240	250	-8	-4
Total 6 countries										
	10,960	3,465	10,880	3,615	10,620	3,652	11,160	3,800	+5	+7

Source: BIKI--Supplement No 8/1985; Statistisches Handbuch fuer Maschinenbau, V.D.M.A., 1084

Increased Value per Ton of Equipment

As is only natural, the enterprise concerns with increasing the volume and efficiency of exports have resulted primarily in a higher technical and qualitative level and at the same time, in improved production technologies. The technical novelties introduced in the export production have found recognition in foreign markets; one such example are the air cooling systems built on the basis of original, high-performance technologies. Similarly, the strict quality control performed on all the equipment produced for export is a guarantee to foreign customers of the high quality of the equipment delivered. An important role will be played in this respect by the complex, integrated system of quality control that is now being developed.

Also in the area of improvements we note the computerized supervision of production and deliveries. As a result, the period between design and delivery has been considerably shortened. From a technical and qualitative viewpoint, the products of the Grivita Rosie enterprise meet the contractual requirements of foreign partners, so that in 1985 no quality complaints were registered. Similarly, there have been no penalty-incurring export delays.

The natural consequence of the efforts made to raise production quality and increase labor productivity has been, as was to be expected, an increase in the efficiency of the enterprise's exports, which was reflected in profitable returns and in an increased value per ton of exported equipment. Thus, in 1985, the average export prices for a large number of exported equipment were comparable with those obtained by traditional exporters in this area of the international market.

## Contribution to the Import-Export Balance

Another concern of the enterprise was to manufacture high-quality products to replace imports. A concrete expression of this concern is the fact that the enterprise now produces the entire range of parts for tires and for tire retreading which have totally eliminated the need for imports. At the same time, good opportunities are emerging for exporting these products, in view of the large demand of such items in foreign markets.

In keeping with the recommendations personally issued by RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on the occasion of his visit to the enterprise in 1985, a first factory hall has been built for the production of tire presses, and there are plans to build a design institute for the entire range of rubber processing equipment. In fact, as of 1984, the manufacturing blueprints for export products have been drafted at the Grivita Rosie enterprise, a fact that has contributed to raising the quality of the export production. The design capabilities of the enterprise will even be expanded, since they have become insufficient to meet the demands.

We must point out that some of the enterprise's products do not feature on its export achievements, being incorporated in the exports of other enterprises (recipients for the tankers exported by the Drobeta-Turnu Severin wagon enterprise in 1985), while some of Grivita Rosie's export products include components manufactured by other units (fans for air coolers in 1983).

The Grivita Rosie enterprise has also been manufacturing products for its own use, such as flange turning devices which, due to their high technical properties, have aroused interest at both domestic and foreign enterprises.

In view of the increased export tasks established for 1986 and for the entire 1986-90 5-year plan, the Grivita Rosie chemical equipment enterprise will continue to implement technological optimization measures and measures to shorten production duration, improve the quality control system in tandem with production, and promote exports in traditional and in new, rapidly developing markets.

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POLITICS

BULGARIA

TU, OTHER DECLARATIONS CONDEMN U.S. 'AGGRESSION'

AU180821 Sofia BTA in English 2045 GMT 17 Apr 86

/Article: "Profound Indignation and Concern"/

/Text/ Sofia, 17 Apr (BTA)--The Bulgarian working people were deeply shocked and concerned to receive the news of the U.S. piratical air raid on the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, says a declaration issued by the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions.

This act of barbaric aggression, which has resulted in civilian casualties and in considerable damage to property, has once again exposed the true nature of the policy of neoglobalism, and it confirms that the United States has upgraded terrorism to the status of a government policy. It constitutes a flagrant violation of the fundamental norms of international law.

The declaration indicates that the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions and all working people in Bulgaria resolutely condemn the latest aggression of the United States. They express their solidarity and full support for Libyan working peoples struggle in defense of their independence and sovereign right to determine by themselves the road of their social and economic development.

The bombings of Tripoli and Benghazi are an inhuman act, a manifestation of political shortsightedness and an open challenge to the world public opinion, a challenge to the efforts of peoples in the world to stop the escalation of tensions in international relations, says a declaration of the National Peace Committee.

The piratical attack on a small country testifies to the categorical refusal of the Reagan Administration to take the opportunities offered by the Geneva summit.

Peace champions in Bulgaria urge an immediate end to the aggressive operations against Libya.

The declaration voices unqualified solidarity with the people of friendly Libya.

The Committee of the Movement of Bulgarian Women has issued a declaration expressing the Bulgarian women's profound indignation with the brutal aggression carried out by the United States on 15 April this year against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Bulgarian women resolutely condemn the U.S. action against Libya which contravenes all standards of international law and spells a serious threat to universal peace and security. They express their solidarity with Libyan women and with the friendly Libyan people at this moment for them.

The BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY has received telegrams from all over the country branding the American aggression and expressing solidarity with the Libyan people.

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POLITICS

BULGARIA

MLADENOV SENDS LETTER TO PEREZ DE CUELLAR ON SPACE ARMS

AU041852 Sofia BTA in English 1730 GMT 4 Apr 86

/Text/ Sofia, 4 Apr (BTA)--Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs, has sent UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar a letter on the issues of preventing the transference of the arms race into space.

The letter is in response to the UN Secretary General's inquiry in connection with Resolution 40/87, adopted by the UN General Assembly as a result of the collective efforts of the greater majority of the member countries.

The letter gives expression to Bulgaria's support for the efforts directed towards the preservation of space exclusively for peaceful purposes to benefit all countries and peoples. It stresses the greatest importance of the agreements, restricting the military uses of space, which were concluded in the 1960's and 1970's. It emphasizes Bulgaria's full support for the constructive and all-embracing approach of the Soviet Union on the issue of the nonmilitarization of space, which has found expression in numerous initiatives put forward by it in the United Nations and outside it.

The letter points out that the actual realization of the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" would undermine international stability, peace and security in the world. What we have is a new attempt to disturb the existing strategic parity.

Bulgaria is of the opinion, that in order to stop the tendency towards the militarization of space in time, the active efforts of all countries are needed. It is of particular importance to observe the Geneva agreement on the subject and aims of the Soviet-U.S. talks and nuclear and space weapons.

Bulgaria sees the proposal of the Soviet Union for setting up an international space organization and for presently convening a world conference to this end as giving additional and yet exceptionally important possibilities.

The letter also carries considerations related to the study on the issues of disarmament in space and on the consequences of its militarization mentioned in Resolution 40/87. According to Bulgaria, this study should add to and aid all other efforts for preventing the arms race in space.

Keeping space free of weapons, would open up unlimited possibilities for wide-ranging peaceful cooperation. The achievements of science and technology would be used only for the radical resolution of such global problems as the doing away with diseases and hunger, the development of new sources of energy and of new industrial technologies, the protection of environment and the development of biology, medicine, geology, meteorology, communications, oceanography and many other spheres of human knowledge and activities. Conditions would be created for still more large-scale joint activities of the states for revealing the secrets of the universe.

Bulgaria believes that reason and political will finally prevail, that mankind will overcome the threat from space and will be able to undertake the truly impressive task of the peaceful mastering of space to the benefit of all peoples, the letter reads in conclusion.

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BULGARIA

WPC CONCLUDES WORK SESSION HELD IN SOFIA

Nuclear Test Ban Appeal

AU262001 Sofia BTA in English 1906 GMT 26 Apr 86

/Article: "Appeal in Memory of Olof Palme"; passages between slantlines are underlined in original/

/Text/ Sofia, 26 Apr (BTA)--This evening the participants in the World Peace Council session adopted an appeal: "Let Us Strengthen the Campaign For a Halt to Nuclear Testing--in Memory of Olof Palme." It was adopted at a special plenary sitting devoted to the work and life of the renowned Swedish political and public figure, fighter for international security and for peaceful life on the planet.

The appeal reads as follows:

"The whole world was shocked to learn of the assassination of Olof Palme, prime minister of Sweden.

"This outstanding figure devoted all his time to the cause of peace and disarmament. On the day before his death, he said: 'Let us hope for a mutual and controlled halt to all nuclear weapon tests. Such a halt would give an opportunity for consultation and thorough consideration. Methods of verification can be made more efficient. It is evident that we can live in greater security if all nuclear weapon tests are stopped. /I see 1986 as a year of great possibilities./ We must all /now/ contribute in a constructive way so that the obvious opportunities can also become a reality.'

"These words express the concern of the whole world community, which is reflected in UN resolutions and the stand of the nonaligned movement and all peaceloving nations.

"It is in this context that many voices have been raised to urge a halt to all nuclear testing. This demand is at the core of the joint declaration by the heads of state and government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and Tanzania.

"In order to achieve this goal, it requires political will and determination on the part of those responsible for the destiny of our respective nations. We note with satisfaction the measures advocated by the Soviet Union which unilaterally declared and observed a nuclear test moratorium, thus demonstrating that it is really possible to achieve this goal.

"A large number of Swedish peace and antiwar movements have called for the intensification of the mass actions for the banning of nuclear weapon tests, as a tribute to the memory of Prime Minister Palme.

"We, the participants in the World Peace Council session in Sofia, wholeheartedly endorse this call and urge all peace forces to redouble their common or convergent efforts in the campaign for an end to all nuclear testing which must lead to the total elimination of nuclear weapons."

The appeal will be circulated in the United Nations.

Chandra Re-elected President

AU271853 Sofia BTA in English 1637 GMT 27 Apr 86

/Text/ Sofia, 27 Apr (BTA)--The session of the World Peace Council ended its work here, today. In the year proclaimed by the United Nations as an international Year of Peace, representatives of more than 120 national movements for peace and 28 international organizations discussed the role and the new tasks of the World Peace Council in the struggle for halting of arms race, for disarmament and elimination of the nuclear threat in the present exacerbated international situation, through the fault of imperialism.

After a 4-day discussion the delegates adopted a declaration of the World Peace Council, which analyses the international situation, the structure and the condition of the international movement for peace, and the tasks standing before it.

At a plenary sitting, before that, the representatives of the peace movements summarized the results of the sittings of the five work groups and five commissions, which analyzed in detail the various aspects of the activity of the national committees for peace, exchanged experience and specified measures for improvement of the work of the World Peace Council.

The session passed under the sign of universal concern over the future of mankind. The report of Mr Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council, the greetings addresses of Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary general of the CC of the CPSU, and Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations, were the starting point of the discussions.

At the plenary sitting new leading bodies were elected--Presidium president and 50 vice presidents of the World Peace Council.

The 67-year-old, Mr Romesh Chandra was unanimously re-elected as a present of the World Peace Council.

It was decided that the post secretary general of the World Peace Council should be re-established, as the figure leading the work of the secretariat in the absence of the president. Mr Johannes Pakaslahti, secretary general of the Finnish Peace Committee, was elected to this post.

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BULGARIA

TOPENCHAROV COMMENTS ON ANTONOV TRIAL

AU031405 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 Mar 86 pp 1, 7

/Academician Vladimir Topencharov article: "And Now?"

/Text/ Sergey Antonov is free. And now? The accusation against Bulgaria as regards our country's involvement with terror and terrorism has collapsed. However, the question of terrorism remains.

Vile accusations and deception! Even the bourgeois court of justice was forced by the strength of facts and by public opinion to pronounce a verdict of acquittal, because of "lack of evidence." Nevertheless, a very grave "but" is pending over this verdict.

Who will forget and justify the campaign conducted for over 3 years against Bulgaria and how will we forget this campaign which raged in the West and which submerged the Western press and public opinion with a flow of slanders? Who will forget the fact that most high-ranking and well-known Italian, British, Washington, and all kinds of other statesmen, journalists, investigating judges, and public prosecutors were involved in this sordid campaign against Bulgaria, a campaign aimed at attacking Bulgaria, at insulting the Soviet Union and socialism.

There was an accusation against Bulgaria, accusing our country of terrorism--but neither Bulgaria nor any other socialist country is involved in the terrorist attack against the pope's life. Only Agca remained a terrorist according to the verdict of the court. However, the entire indictment, the "documents" submitted by investigating Judge Martella, as well as Prosecutor Marini's summation which lasted 5 days, reveal the fact that Agca was not alone, that there is an organization, a state, and even several states behind him, that his act of terrorism was an organized deed.

Let us recall the Western press--the Italian, Washington, New York, and British press, all the newspapers throughout the years 1982, 1983, 1984, and 1985. They were all looking for the "Bulgarian trail" and for "socialist terrorism." In their speeches U.S. statesmen used to scream: "Look for the Bulgarian trail!" It was they who in their interviews, articles, and comments repeated and propagated--with the most insulting expressions--the slanders and lies spread by Agca against Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, against socialism!

Now these people will say: "We were deceived." Who deceived them? Was it Agca? As if it was not obvious from the very first day why this professional killer and terrorist had addressed his accusations against the socialist world and against socialism! It was obvious that this was prompted. Or, did you gentlemen believe a notorious terrorist who is an instrument of terrorism? He is either a grey, or a black wolf, but he is still a wolf.

And now? Is it now not necessary that the deceived international conscience should seek justice and retaliation? There is a verdict, but the trial continues. For as long as 3 years the world was deceived, misled, and led astray. Not you, but we are accusing you now! We are accusing all the press that accumulated, collected, and spread lies against socialist Bulgaria and socialism; what a fiasco!

We are now accusing. We are accusing Investigating Judge Martella and prosecutor Marini, who constructed a complex mechanism of lies and deceptions. They were looking for "guilt" and for incriminating material in Sofia. They did not find any. They were looking for the roots of terrorism in socialist Bulgaria and did not discover them, because they do not exist here! It is not now the duty of the Italian justice organs, above all, which accepted the slander and were involved in it to continue their research and to discover the source of the lie, as well as to unmask the liars and to show them to the world with the same energy with which they tried to accuse Bulgarian citizens and the socialist countries of terrorism?

There is terrorism in the contemporary world, indeed. This terrorism attempted against the life of the pope. It killed Indira Gandhi, who was a champion of peace, it also assassinated Olof Palme, the Swedish prime minister. Terrorism exists. It also took the life of Ipekci, the Turkish worker's leader and journalist. Terrorism exists. Is it not true that millions, even dozens of millions of dollars taken away from the American taxpayer are granted and another 100 million dollars are still demanded for terror against independent Nicaragua? Terrorism does exist--was not an entire air force detachment from Israel (and it is well known who is standing behind Israel) dispatched to kill Yasir 'Arafat in Tunisia?

"We believed in the accusation about the Bulgarian trail." This is what they repeat. Who is this Mrs Sterling, this lady, who is to be bought in every sense of the word, who had access to all American and West European chanceries, in order to concoct the accusations against Bulgaria and about the "Bulgarian trail?" What kind of publishing houses are these which readily opened their doors to her and subsidized her books and the books of the American spy Henze in order to deceive and mislead public consciousness which, unfortunately, turned out to be very gullible. Is it not high time for many people to revise their conscience and to discover the source of deception!

What now? The whole prolonged trial showed that slanderers are standing behind Ali Agca. It was established that Agca is linked to the Turkish "Grey Wolves." Who is standing behind the "Grey Wolves?" It was proved, at least, that the "Grey Wolves" are subsidized by someone, that they handle large amounts of money. Who is subsidizing them? Who gave passports and other means to Agca,

whom one newspaper called "Ali Baba and the 40 thieves." Ali was in prison, but who are the robbers? This verdict with its tentative motives demands an answer to this question, at least. There is even more to ask: Who concocted the accusations against socialist Bulgaria and against the communists? Who was it? Who shifted the responsibility for the attempt against the pope's life and the accusation of worldwide terrorism to Bulgaria and to socialism, and what was the reason for doing so? The boomerang is returning. Bulgaria and socialism are coming out clean and immaculate from the Rome trial! Terrorism is not a characteristic trait of the communists and of socialist states.

Should we not rather seek the responsibility for terrorism among those who gained from the accusation and deceived international public opinion? From those who for more than 3 years lied to the world and misled a court of justice? There is an ancient rule in Roman Law stating that the one who profits from a trial is guilty. The slanderers against Bulgaria, who throughout the investigation period and the trial spread slanders against communism, gained political profit from these accusations. They gained profit from slandering. There is a trial against slander! What about slander and the slanderers, must they not be held personally responsible, must they not be indicted?

We demand a trial of the journalists Sterling and Henze! We demand that all slanderers, regardless of their rank, titles, and state positions should be indicted!

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BULGARIA

REPORTAGE ON 13TH BCP CONGRESS SESSION

Foreign Delegates' Meeting

AU160727 /Editorial Report/ SOFIA RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 11 April 1986 carries on pages 6 through 10 the texts of the following greetings to the 13th BCP Congress from foreign delegates in the name of their parties or organizations:

1. "Greetings of Comrade Behidzhe Boran, /spelling of name as transliterated/ chairwoman of the Turkish Workers Party." /name as published/ (page 6, 1050 words)
2. "Greetings of Comrade Walid Masri, chairman of the World Federation of Democratic Youth." (page 6, 1000 words)
3. "Greetings of Comrade Fenna Bolding, member of the Central Committee Politburo and organizing secretary of the Communist Party of the Netherlands." (page 6, 1200 words)
4. "Greetings of Comrade Renald Dali, /spelling of name as transliterated/ deputy secretary for propaganda of the Malta Labor Party." (page 7, 600 words)
5. "Greetings of Comrade Joseph Scala, chairman of the International Students' Union." (page 7, 1200 words)
6. "Greetings of Comrade Gunnar Wahl, member of the central leadership of the Norwegian Communist Party." (page 7, 550 words)
7. "Greetings of Comrade Badmon Lhamsuren, /spelling of name as transliterated/ member of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, and member of the Editorial Collegium and Editorial Council of the JOURNAL PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA." (page 7, 400 words)
8. "Greetings of Comrade Klaus-Dieter Heiser, bureau member and secretary of the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin." (page 7, 850 words)
9. "Greetings of Akira Ono, deputy chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party." (page 7, 850 words)

10. "Greetings of Comrade Elijah Mudenda, /spelling of name as transliterated/ member of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party of Zambia. (page 8, 1100 words)
11. "Greetings of Comrade Malam Idii Abdulay, /spelling of name as transliterated/ member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party." (page 8, 1100 words)
12. "Greetings of Comrade Osvaldo Lopes da Silva, member of the Political Commission of the National Council of the African Party for the Independence of Cap Verde and minister of transport, trade, and tourism." (page 8, 500 words)
13. "Greetings of Hernan Melgar Custeniano, /spelling of name as transliterated/ member of the Political Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bolivia." (page 8, 1000 words)
14. "Greetings of Comrade Andrew Barr, member of the National Political Committee and the National Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Ireland." (page 8, 1000 words)
15. "Greetings of Comrade George Jackson, national secretary of the New Zealand Socialist Unity Party." (page 9, 1050 words)
16. "Greetings of Comrade Aihan Kutlay, /spelling of name as transliterated/ Politburo member of the Left Unity of Turkey and Turkish Kurdistan." /name as published/ (page 9, 1500 words)
17. "Greetings of Comrade Harikishna Singh Surdjit, /spelling of name as transliterated/ member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Communist Party of India--Marxist." (page 9, 1400 words)
18. "Greetings of Comrade Isahak Basir, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Guyana People's Progressive Party." (page 9, 1200 words)
19. "Greetings of Comrade Andrianatiana Rakotovao, Politburo member of the Congress Party for Malagasy Independence and minister of posts and communications." (page 10, 700 words)
20. "Greetings of Comrade Mohammed Talibe Sumare, /spelling of name as transliterated/ member of the Central Executive Bureau of the Mali People's Democratic Union." (page 10, 850 words)
21. "Greetings of Comrade Elin Thomas, /spelling of name as transliterated/ member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Workers Party of Jamaica." (page 10, 1000 words)
22. "Greetings of Comrade Humberto Vargas Carbonell, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Popular Vanguard Party of Costa Rica." (page 10, 1000 words)
23. "Greetings of Comrade Amath Dansoko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Independence and Labor Party of Senegal." (page 10, 1200 words)

More Foreign Greetings Reported

AU160716 /Editorial Report/ SOFIA RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 12 April 1986 carries on pages 5 through 8 the texts of the following greetings to the 13th BCP Congress from foreign delegates in the name of their parties:

1. "Greetings of Comrade Terry Wild, member of the National Executive Council of the Communist Party of Great Britain." (page 5, 1400 words)
2. "Greetings of Comrade Otello Kasadei, /spelling of name as transliterated/ deputy chairman of the Control Commission of the San Marino Communist Party." (page 5, 1100 words)
3. "Greetings of Comrade Moven Maachi, deputy secretary of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union--Patriotic Front on Production, Construction, and Development Matters." (page 5, 900 words)
4. "Greetings of Comrade Carlos Esteves Hostolaza, /spelling of name as transliterated/ member of the Political Commission of the Peruvian Communist Party Central Committee." (page 5, 1000 words)
5. "Greetings of Comrade Ramu Sheykh, /spelling of last name as transliterated/ Politburo member and secretary of the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee." (page 6, 1100 words)
6. "Greetings of Comrade 'Abd al-Majid Tariki, Politburo member of the Tunisian Communist Party Central Committee." (page 6, 700 words)
7. "Greetings of Comrade Sarat Mutetuegama, /spelling of name as transliterated/ Politburo member of the Sri Lanka Communist Party Central Committee." (page 6, 1100 words)
8. "Greetings of Comrade Hassan Nasoro Moyo, /spelling of name as transliterated/ member of the Central Committee and the National Executive Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania." (page 6, 400 words)
9. "Greetings of Comrade Andre Muele, /spelling of name as transliterated/ member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labor and first deputy chairman of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of the Congo." (page 6, 700 words)
10. "Greetings of Comrade George Louison, deputy chairman of the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement of Grenada." (page 7, 1000 words)
11. "Greetings of Comrade Rabezandrini Raveloarimefi, /spelling of name as transliterated/ Politburo member of the Central Committee of the Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution Party." (page 7, 7650 words)
12. "Greetings of Comrade Sa'dun Shakir Mahmud, member of the Regional Leadership of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party of Iraq and Minister of the Interior of the Republic of Iraq." (page 7, 1200 words)

13. "Greetings of Comrade Mamdukh Naufel, /spelling of name as transliterated/ member of the PLO delegation." (page 7, 1100 words)
14. "Greetings of Comrade Adzhoy Roy, /spelling of name as transliterated/ secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bangladesh." (pages 7, 8, 1300 words)
15. "Greetings of Comrade Walid Jumblatt, president of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon." (page 8, 400 words)
16. "Greetings of Comrade Claude Demere, /spelling of name as transliterated/ member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Canada and organizing secretary of the Communist Party of Quebec." (page 8, 900 words)
17. "Greetings of Comrade Alf Leovenborg, /spelling of name as transliterated/ deputy chairman of the Leadership of the Swedish Communist Workers Party." (page 8, 1000 words)
18. "Greetings of Comrade Manuel Mora Salas, /last name as published/, member of the Political Commission of the Costa Rican People's Party Central Committee." (page 8, 1000 words)
19. "Greetings of Comrade Closi Shipotel, /spelling of name as transliterated/ Politburo member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Guadeloupe." (page 8, 1000 words)

BTA Commentator Assesses Congress

AU061727 Sofia BTA in English 1715 GMT 6 Apr 86

/Article: "The Party Is United, the People Are United"

/Text/ Sofia, 6 Apr (BTA commentator Sergey Nakov)--The party is united and the people are united around the party. Its Leninist course set by the April Plenum of 1956 has again received the nation's unreserved backing. This is the main conclusion that can be drawn from the work of the 13th BCP Congress which ended here yesterday. The congress demonstrated in a most convincing manner the unity of the Bulgarian Communists around the party line, around the Central Committee, headed by its Secretary General Mr Todor Zhivkov.

"The most characteristic and determining feature of the congress is the fact that it defined all that has been done during the years after the historical April Plenum of the CC of the BCP of 1956 and the achievements of the period starting from the 12th Party Congress. The speeches made during the congress are indicative of the vital power of the BCP's April line, of the fact that the work and the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress are a considerable contribution and impetus to the development of this line, a new peak in the theoretical, organizing and practical work of the party," stated Mr Choudomir Alexandrov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, at a press conference yesterday.

The congress showed clearly that the internal policy in the coming years will be centered on the problems of technoscientific progress and no one is speaking here about technocratism, or about progress for progress' sake. The party's guiding idea is that the top achievements of technoscientific progress must be the result of the full employment of the peoples creative potential, of the potential of every person.

The main aim is to make Bulgaria a highly developed socialist state by the end of the century. The party's main field of work will continue to be man and the care for his wellbeing. The ever growing material and spiritual requirements of the people must be satisfied more completely both quantitatively and qualitatively. Special attention is paid to socialist democracy, which elevation to a new and higher stage must be guaranteed not only politically and economically but also juridically.

As far as foreign policy is concerned, the congress supported the course aimed at an increasing closeness with the Soviet Union in all fields. Bulgaria will continue to be an active member of the Warsaw Treaty, the defense alliance of the socialist states. The country will continue to develop the integration with the fraternal socialist countries within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

Peace and security in the Balkans, in Europe and worldwide, detente in international relations, dialogue, understanding and cooperation of the states of different social order: these will continue to be the main aims of Bulgaria's foreign policy. The Bulgarian Communist Party's international prestige is due to these characteristic features of its consistent and peaceloving foreign policy. This conclusion was categorically backed by the speeches of all foreign guests to the congress.

The Bulgarian public is statisfied with the atmosphere of the congress. The discussions took place virtually in front of the nation. All sessions (with the exception of the closed session when the new Central Committee was elected and which according to the party's statutes could be attended only by the delegates to the congress) were shown live on television.

The opening speech by Mr Todor Zhivko, secretary general of the CC of the BCP, set the correct tone to the discussion of the problems: an indepth, comprehensive and sober analysis, an innovative approach, an open and critical tone. This was also the spirit of the delegates' speeches. That is why, as all observers here agree, the discussions were very fruitful.

The congress can also serve as an example of an open political dialogue between the party and the people. The congress also showed the socialist Bulgaria has no such problems that it cannot discuss openly with the people. The congress demonstrated that the strength of the party is in its faithful adherence to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in its ideological stability and organizational unity. The congress once again proved that throughout its 95-year long history the Bulgarian Communist Party has always given the people the right direction.

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CSO: 2200/110

POLITICS

BULGARIA

PAPER CARRIES ARTICLE MARKING ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

AU291051 /Editorial Report/ SOFIA OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian on 24 April carries on page 4 a 2000-word article by Prof Dr Garo Karprelyan, meritorious physician, entitled: "History Does Not Forgive Crimes" and devoted to the 71st anniversary of "genocide" of Armenians in Turkey. The article opens with the following passage: "Every year on 24 April the Armenian people and the whole of progressive mankind pay tribute to the memory and suffering of more than a million and a half innocent victims of the monstrous crime of Turkish nationalism and chauvinism committed in 1915--which was the first genocide of the 20th century."

The author goes on to describe the Ottoman Empire's "assimilation" efforts, which were intensified particularly during the 19th and 20th centuries when the "enslaved peoples" began to rise against Turkish oppression. Karprelyan adds: "The programs and tortures to which the Bulgarian population and the participants in the national liberation struggles against Turkish slavery and tyranny were subjected, especially following the April uprising, will always be remembered."

The author describes developments under the young Turks who, according to him, were "following the old nationalist and chauvinist policy" of the former Turkish regime, a policy which culminated in the "genocide" against the Armenian people in 1915. Dwelling on the international reaction to this tragic event, Karprelyan mentions the interventions of great European writers, such as Maksim Gorkiy and Anatole France, but also of the U.S. consul in Aleppo who reported the event to the State Department with comments of sympathy for the victims. The author emphasizes the support and sympathy of the Bolshevik Party in Russia and of the Bulgarian Communists, who issued a special protest on the subject at their 21st Congress. He mentions the mass emigration to Soviet Armenia in the twenties and cites the general secretary of the present Armenian Communist Party Central Committee at the 27th CPSU Congress, who expressed "filial gratitude for the care devoted by the CPSU and the Soviet Government to the comprehensive upsurge of Soviet Armenia."

As to the Armenian refugees who found "asylum and support in Bulgaria," Karprelyan states that they "built their homes in Bulgaria and linked their fate to the Bulgarian people's destinies." He adds: "During the antifascist struggle the Bulgarian Armenians, under the leadership of the BCP, fought for the bright socialist future of their motherland--Bulgaria. Hundreds of Armenians

served in the ranks of the first Bulgarian Army and gave their lives for the present peaceful and constructive life of our country; many of them perished in the antifascist struggle."

The article closes with the following passage: "Today, in marking the 71st anniversary of the Armenian genocide, we Bulgarian Armenians once more express our gratitude and attachment to the Bulgarian people, to the policy of the BCP, including our gratitude for everything that was accomplished, so that today we may be citizens and builders of socialism in our native land--Bulgaria--citizens enjoying equal rights."

The article does not mention the "anti-Bulgarian campaign" in connection with recent events involving the Turkish or Muslim population in Bulgaria.

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CSO: 2200/110

POLITICS

BULGARIA

TANCHEV HAILS APRIL UPRISING AT PANAGYURISHTE COMMEMORATION

AU011939 Sofia BTA in English 1745 GMT 1 May 86

/Article: "National Ceremony to Mark 100 Years Since April Rising"

/Text/ Sofia, 1 May (BTA)--The town of Panagyurishte, which was one of the centers of the April uprising 110 years ago, became today the venue of a national ceremony.

Mr Petur Tanchev, first vice president of the State Council and secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party (BZNS), delivered a speech on the heroism of the insurgents who rose in arms against the age-long enslavers and drew the attention of the whole world to the unbending will of the Bulgarian people for freedom and national independence.

The Ottoman enslavers, the speaker recalled, wiped out the Bulgarian state, they destroyed the heritage of an advanced Bulgarian culture, they turned our people into "Rayah," i.e., cattle, deprived of all human rights and fundamental freedoms. In the course of five centuries they sapped the vitality of our country and smothered its advancement.

In order to perpetuate its supremacy, the military and feudal topcrust upgraded to the status of a government policy its methods of forcible assimilation of the subjugated people. This policy was implemented on the largest scale and in monstrous forms in our lands. This was one of the gravest calamities which our people has ever lived through. Its consequences are being overcome now, with the final stage of the regenerative process which has unfolded in our country over the last few years, Mr Tanchev stressed.

Despite the mass heroism of the Bulgarian people, the April uprising was defeated, the speaker went on to say. The Turkish authorities threw incomparably superior forces against our freedom fighters: regular troops and fanaticized "bashi-bzouks" who committed savage brutalities.

With the April uprising, Mr Tanchev said, the Bulgarian people proved in the eyes of the whole world that it would no longer suffer the rule of a crumbling empire, of an outdated social system, of a barbarous hopeless slavehood. With its wondrous heroism, it won over the democratic public opinion in Europe and above all the support of Russia whose army, helped by the Bulgarian volunteers



and by the broad popular masses, achieved what was the much coveted dream of the long-suffering Bulgarian people, won the historic victory in 1877-1879, and re-established Bulgarian statehood.

Mr Petur Tanchev dwelt on the new era which was inaugurated in Bulgaria's development with the triumph of the socialist revolution on 9 September 1944, achieved with the decisive assistance of the Soviet Army. Our homeland is a free socialist state, without exploitation and oppression and free and equal people live and work here. Socialist Bulgaria is a land of advanced industry and socialist agriculture, of flourishing science, education and culture, of steadily rising living standards and intellectual level of the population, of socialist way of life.

Mr Tanchev laid an emphasis on the constructive approach of socialist Bulgaria to the strengthening of peace and confidence in the Balkans, to goodneighborliness and active mutually advantageous cooperation. "We attach particularly great importance to the idea of turning the peninsula into a nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zone," he said, pointing to the series of concrete proposals towards the materialization of this idea advanced at the 13th Congress of the BCP. /Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT on 1 May 1986, in reporting the same vent, adds that Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, was also present at the festive meeting/

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CSO: 2200/110

POLITICS

BULGARIA

BRIEFS

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES ROMESH CHANDRA--Sofia 21 Apr TASS--Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria, received here today Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council, in Bulgaria to attend the WPC session opening on 24 April. It was pointed out during the conversation that the session held in the international year of peace, was called upon to reaffirm the will of all sober-minded people to live in a world without wars and weapons. Bulgaria was backing the efforts of the WPC and millions of peace campaigners to eliminate the nuclear threat, the Bulgarian leader said. He expressed confidence that the WPC session would promote the unity of the peaceloving forces, enhance cooperation and solidarity between them in order to protect the greatest value--human life. /Text/ /Moscow TASS in English 1932 GMT 21 Apr 86 LD/ 12228

DZHAGAROV AWARDS PRDY AMBASSADOR--On 29 April Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council, awarded Muhammad Haydarah Masdus, PRDY ambassador to Bulgaria with the Madara Horseman Order--First Class. The ambassador has been awarded with the high order on his contribution to strengthening relations between Bulgaria and Democratic Yemen, and on his final departure from the country. /Text/ /Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 29 Apr 86 AU/

TOURISM COOPERATION WITH GREECE--Athens, 30 Apr (BTA correspondent)--During the Philoxenia '86 International Tourist Show, the Bulgarian delegation established fruitful contacts with representatives of Greek tourist agencies and discussed with them tourist cooperation with neighboring Bulgaria. Balkan-tourist signed agreements with the Greek companies Lev Tours, Apia, Arion and Angelos on the further expansion of the tourist exchange in the interest of the two people's increasing closeness. /Text/ /Sofia BTA in English 1735 GMT 30 Apr 86 AU/ 12228

HEALTH COOPERATION WITH INDIA--Sofia, 29 Apr (BTA)--A plan for cooperation was signed here today between the Bulgarian Ministry of Health Care and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The document which covers the period up to 1988 provides for the exchange of experience in the planning, organization and management of health care. Specialists of the two countries will jointly study the achievements in certain spheres of the medical science and of public health care and will take part in the national medical congresses. The two countries will render each other aid in the control of the infectious and parasitic diseases. The plan includes the obligation of the two ministries to assist the establishing of direct cooperation between the similar research institutes of

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the two countries and the working out of joint projects as well as for the exchange of technologies in the production of medical equipment, medicines and vaccines. The two sides will study the possibilities for a more active cooperation between Bulgaria and India in the work of the World Health Organization. /Text/ /Sofia BTA in English 1734 GMT 29 Apr 86 AU/ 12228

VISITING USSR MINISTERS--Today Mr Andrey Lukanov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of BCP and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mr Yuriy Kozhin, deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR. They discussed the further extension of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. Mr Georgi Yordanov, deputy premier and chairman of the Council for Intellectual Development with the Council of Ministers, met today with Dr Felleke-Gedle-Giorgis, Ethiopia's minister of information and national guidance. /Text/ /Sofia BTA in English 1715 GMT 25 Apr 86 AU/ 12228

BTA REPORTER INTERVIEWS ANTONOV--Sofia, 18 Apr (BTA)--More than 2 weeks have passed since Mr Sergey Antonov's return to Bulgaria. A number of people in this country and abroad are interested how does he feel, what is the condition of his health, is he making a recovery after all that happened to him. Today, a BTA reporter visited Mr Sergey Antonov and spoke with him: "I am very happy that I am free, in my motherland, among my closest friends and relatives. I meet them every day. I receive a number of letters from Bulgaria and from the Soviet Union. From the bottom of my heart I want to thank everybody, who wrote to me, everybody who believed in my innocence all the time and defended it," said Mr Sergey Antonov. To the question how does he spend his time, he answered: "I meet my friends and relatives. I love to walk around Sofia. The city has become even prettier, and the people are smiling. There is nothing more beautiful than Sofia and Bulgaria." Mr Sergey Antonov makes a slow recovery. His health continues to be in bad shape. But the cares, the warmth and the attention are helping him. /Text/ /Sofia BTA in English 1618 GMT 18 Apr 86 AU/ 12228

ZHIVKOV, ATANASOV RECEIVE PDRY AMBASSADOR--Today Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, received Muhammad Haydarah Masdus, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to Bulgaria, in connection with his final departure from Bulgaria. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, took part in the meeting. Muhammad Haydarah Masdus was also received by Comrade Georgi Atanasov. /Text/ /Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 25 Apr 86 AU/ 12228

BULGARIAN-YUGOSLAV RADIO/TV AGREEMENT--The agreement concluded yesterday for cooperation in the field of television and radio is a manifestation of the desire to expand the ties between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. The document provides for an exchange of topical information, television films and programs, reports, sports transmissions, and theatrical productions. The agreement was signed by Lalyu Dimitrov, chairman of the Committee for Television and Radio, and Ljubomir Jakimovski, chairman of the Executive Council of Yugoslav Radio and Television /title as published/. Ilija Djukic, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Yugoslavia to Bulgaria, was present at the signing. /Text/ /Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Mar 86 p 8 AU/ 12228

SRI LANKA AMBASSADOR DEPARTURE--Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council and secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union Permanent Board, received yesterday Richard Samuel Ramanayake, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Sri Lanka to Bulgaria, on the occasion of his forthcoming, final departure from our country. The meeting and talk was attended by Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs. /Text/ /Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Mar 86 p 2 AU/ 12228

HUNGARIAN STATISTICAL OFFICE DELEGATION--Ivan Iliev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, received yesterday Vera Nyitrai, chairman of the Central Statistical Office at the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic. The meeting was attended by Veselin Nikiforov, chairman of the Central Statistical Administration attached to the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, as well as by Gyula Dobay, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic to Bulgaria. Opinions were exchanged during the meeting on questions pertaining to the further expansion of cooperation between the statistical departments in the two countries. /Text/ /Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Apr 86 p 2 AU/ 12228

KOREAN DELEGATION VISITS--Kiril Zarev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, received a delegation of the Korean Workers Party /KWP/ from the editorial board of the periodical KULLOJA, theoretical organ of the KWP, headed by (Yi Song-nam), deputy editor in chief of the periodical, which is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the editorial board of the periodical NOVO VREME. Comrade Kiril Zarev briefed the Korean guests on certain topical issues which the BCP is dealing with in the course of the preparations for its 13th congress. Ha Tong-yun, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DPRK to Bulgaria, attended the meeting, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. /Text/ /Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Mar 86 p 8 AU/ 12228

USSR CHURCH DELEGATION LEAVES--The delegation of the USSR Council on Religious Matters at the Council of Ministers, led by its chairman, Konstantin Kharchev, left the country. The delegation had consultations at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with a delegation of the Committee on Issues of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church and Religious Rites at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, led by its chairman, Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs. During the consultations opinions were exchanged on the work of the two departments on religious matters. The two chairmen signed a cooperation protocol between the governmental organs of the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria on religious matters. /Text/ /Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 Mar 86 p 8 AU/ 12228

BULGARIAN-USSR TV PROGRAM--On 31 March for the first time Sofia and Moscow were connected through a satellite link for the 1-hour program "Addresses of Friendship." The program was carried simultaneously by the Bulgarian and Central Soviet television stations. This initiative of the Soviet television workers has been devoted to the 13th BCP Congress. The program has been conceived as a part of a series in which all capitals of the socialist countries will take part. The Bulgarian-Soviet edition of this original television friendship bridge was led by the journalists Anton Vergiev and Aleksandr

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Tikhomirov, known to the Bulgarian audience from his commentaries from the Baykonur space launching center. Construction workers, architects, scientists, artists, youth, and students talked about their daily work, their participation in the construction of their cities and their future general creative activity. /Text/ /Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Apr 86 p 2 AU/ 12228

PETUR DYULGEROV IN PLOVDIV--Plovdiv, 24 Mar (RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent's report)--The pregress days here were marked by a new demonstration of the working people's creative ideas. An okrug exhibition opened at the Plovdiv Fair grounds, which demonstrated the highest achievements of the innovators during the passed, fourth review on the working people's scientific-technical creativity. The exhibition in Plovdiv was opened by Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the Politburo and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions. Ivan Panev, first secretary of the Plovdiv Okrug BCP Committee, and leaders of various departments and organizations attended the opening of the exhibition. The exhibits convincingly express the active approach of the working people to the party program on the accelerated application of scientific-technical progress which was worked out in the decisions of the February 1985 Plenum of the BCP Central Committee. /Excerpts/ /Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Mar 86 p 6 AU/ 12228

YOTOV RETURN FROM INDIA--The BCP delegation which, under the leadership of Yordan Yotov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, participated in the work of the 13th Congress of the Communist Party of India, returned to our country yesterday. At Sofia airport the delegation was welcomed by Emil Khristov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee. At the "Indira Gandhi" airport in Delhi the delegation was seen off by members of the Communist Party of India leadership. /Text/ /Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Mar 86 p 8 AU/ 12228

DOYNOV RETURN FROM BUDAPEST--Ognyan Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Economic Council, returned from Budapest yesterday. He participated in the Fourth Session of the CEMA Committee for Cooperation in the Machine Building Sector. Among those who greeted Comrade Doynov at Sofia airport upon his return was (Istyan Kiss), counselor at the Hungarian People's Republic Embassy in Sofia. /Text/ /Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Mar 86 p 2 AU/ 12228

LUKANOV RETURN FROM MOSCOW--Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, who participated in the working meeting of the CEMA permanent representatives, returned from Moscow yesterday. He was welcomed at Sofia airport by Leonid Grekov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to Bulgaria, among other officials. /Text/ /Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Mar 86 p 8 AU/ 12228

KUBADINSKI MEETS WFSF PRESIDENT--Sofia, 21 Mar (BTA)--Today Mr Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, received Prof Dr Eleonora Masini, president of the World Futures Studies Federation (WFSF), who is visiting here at the invitation of the Nationwide Committee for Environmental Protection. Their talk focused on the preparations for the international

conference on environmental protection and on the defense of world peace, which is due to be held in Bulgaria this August. Mr Pencho Kubadinski familiarized the guest with the work of the Fatherland Front as the largest mass public and political organization in this country and more specifically with the activities of its specialized body, the Nationwide Committee for Environmental Protection.  
/Text/ /Sofia BTA in English 1429 GMT 21 Mar 86 AU/ 12228

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CSO: 2200/110

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## POLITICS

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

## BRIEFS

CSSR TRAFFIC SITUATION--Prague--According to statistics, traffic accidents increased last year in Prague: in the 14,116 accidents registered, 62 persons were killed and 2,928 injured. Last year 305,092 passenger cars were registered in Prague, that is, 3.9 cars per citizen. /Summary/ /Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Apr 86 p 2 AU/ 12228

COOPERATION WITH CUBA--Bratislava (CTK)--Juan Escalona Raguera, Cuban minister of justice, on 3 April concluded his 1-week working visit to the CSSR at the invitation of the Slovak and Czech ministers of justice, Jan Pjescak and Antonin Kaspar, respectively. During their talks in Prague and Bratislava the ministers exchanged views on, and knowledge in, implementing legal policy and the work of law agencies in the two states and dealt with the tasks set for the judiciary by the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 3d Congress of the Cuban Communist Party. They appraised the results of mutual cooperation in the legal sphere, based on traditional friendly mutual relations. The Cuban minister was received during his visit by Jan Janik, Central Committee Presidium member and secretary of the Slovak Communist Party, and Julius Hanus, Slovakia's first deputy premier. /Summary/ /Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Apr 86 p 2 AU/ 12228

CULTURAL EXCHANGE WITH BRITAIN--The negotiations between the Czechoslovak and British delegations in Prague were concluded by the signing of the program of cultural, school, and scientific exchanges between the CSSR Government and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The program was signed for another 20-year period. /Summary/ /Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Apr 86 p 2 AU/ 12228

USSR AVIATION MINISTER VISITING--USSR Minister of the Aviation Industry Apollon Systsov arrived for a working visit in Prague yesterday /8 April/ at the invitation of Pavol Bahyl, CSSR minister of general engineering. During his stay he will discuss issues connected with the further expansion and deepening of cooperation in the sphere of aviation industry. /Text/ /Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Apr 86 p 2 AU/ 12228

COOPERATION WITH USSR ARTISTS--A plan of creative cooperation between the unions of the CSSR and the USSR creative artists for the 1986-90 period and a working plan for 1986 were signed in Prague on 7 April by the representatives of the two unions, national artists Josef Matejovsky and Petr Ossovski. /Summary/ /Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Apr 86 p 2 AU/ 12228



CEMA EXPERTS CONFER--A conference of experts from the CEMA countries was opened on 17 March in Lnare, Strakonice District. It will be dealing with technical demands for introducing the linear code /carovy kod/ marking the goods sold on the domestic market. With the aid of computer technology the code registers the stocks of every kind of goods and the deliveries of commodities, and requires precise graphic equipment for printing and reading in electronic cashier desks. /Summary/ /Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Mar 86 p 2 AU/ 12228

VISITING FRG SOCIAL DEMOCRATS--A 40-member group of the Bonn SPD city organization has arrived in the CSSR for a week-long working visit at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee. On Monday /24 March/ in Prague, the Czechoslovak Peace Committee organized for the group a seminar where the West German guests acquainted themselves with various aspects of Czechoslovak social life. /Text/ /Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Mar 86 p 8 AU/ 12228

SOVIET NUCLEAR PHYSICIST--Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received in Bratislava yesterday Venedikt Dzhelepov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and laboratory head at the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research at Dubno. The meeting was attended by Academician Vladimir Hajko, chairman of the Slovak Academy of Sciences. Comrade Dzhelepov briefed Comrade Lenart on the current orientation and results of international cooperation of CEMA states within the framework of the Dubno Institute. Comrade Lenart expressed great appreciation for the results of the institute, which has for 30 years stood in the service of the peaceful use of nuclear physics and nuclear engineering. Venedikt Dzhelepov is in the CSSR to attend a 3-day scientific conference in Smolenice, marking the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Dubno Institute. The conference, which opened yesterday and is attended by more than 80 scientists, will assess the results of cooperation between Czechoslovak scientific institutions and the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research at Dubno and will outline the prospects for further cooperation. /Summary/ /Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Mar 86 pp 1, 2 AU/ 12228

CSO: 2400/262



POLITICS

HUNGARY

NEPSZABADSAG DEFENDS SOVIETS, ATTACKS U.S. ON CHERNOBYL

Budapest MTI in English 0857 GMT 7 May 86

[Quotation marks as received.]

[Text] "We have no intention of convincing the reader that what happened in Chernobyl is merely a harmless episode in the history of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Such an attempt would be doomed to failure, as would endeavors to exaggerate the case and use it for the service of particular political interests," runs an article in the Wednesday [May 7] issue of NEPSZABADSAG.

There are numerous examples in the history of the press to show how short-lived some reports and commentaries are, but now we only quote an American colleague, the Moscow correspondent of the NEW YORK TIMES, as writing in the May 5 issue of the newspaper. 'Months, maybe even years will have to pass before we learn what really happened in Chernobyl,' the report begins, suggesting perhaps that there is not enough information available on the event. But after 24 hours, an on-the-scene report was published in PRAVDA in confirmation of the official Soviet statements and carrying further details. It said that the explosion had occurred in the Reactor Bloc No. 4 of the Chernobyl nuclear plant on April 26, the blast caused a fire, and two people died and 204 were injured in the accident. Nevertheless, the U.S. CBS television company refused to accept the official Soviet communique and, referring to the information of 'a woman from Kiev,' it spoke about '2,000 casualties.' Even State Secretary George Shulz said, 'I will bet ten dollars that the casualty list given by the Soviets does not match facts.' The bet was not considerable, and losing it was obviously not too painful to Shultz. A day later, a British Embassy staffer in Moscow said to REUTERS that the story about 2,000 casualties was a rumor."

"This is just to indicate the rapid spreading of reports on rumors in the West about the melting of reactor(s) and Gamma radiation. An increase in radiation levels beyond the borders of the Soviet Union was first observed in Sweden, where the first precautions were taken, which have since been lifted. Restrictions have just been announced in other West European countries. In Italy a two-week ban was imposed on locally grown vegetable and fruit sales,

alarming the population and causing no small damage to peasants at a time when radiation levels hardly differs from the normal.

This is perhaps the reason why the Common Market standing committee decided to introduce unified control, 'lest the crisis serve as a basis for protectionist measures that restrict free trade,' writes the AFP news agency.

"Nevertheless, the concern of people in Kiev and Chicago, Budapest, and Rome is justified, as our age is ridden with the hazard of disasters, although it is not the accident of a nuclear plant for peaceful uses that carries the biggest danger.

"Yet, what accounts for the conduct of leading politicians responsible for the fate of tens of hundreds of millions, who--as the participants in the Tokyo capitalist summit--devote a separate statement to the Chernobyl accident and set demands for the Soviet Union which they have never met?

"In the United States, for instance, last year 2,974 accidents were recorded in 100 civilian reactors, 20 percent more than the year before. One can wonder at the calls for 'prompt information' and 'international inspection,' when the WASHINGTON POST says that the 1979 'mysterious overheating' at the Pennsylvania nuclear plant was not commented on by the American authorities for three weeks, and the causes of the accident have not been investigated up to the present day."

"Of course, Chernobyl also has its lessons and, as the Soviet side stressed, the necessary conclusions will be drawn after the investigations, including safety measures, international cooperation to overcome dangers carried by similar accidents, or the improvement of the international information service. The same intention is reflected by the Moscow talks with leaders of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

"It is obvious that the peaceful use of nuclear energy is an international affair of greater importance than to enable some circles to use it for their political ends, inadmissible manipulations, and the poisoning of the international atmosphere. Such attempts meet with the aversion of all people of good will," concludes the commentary in NEPSZABADSAG.

CSO: 2020/125

POLITICS

HUNGARY

SIGNERS OF ANTI-DAM AD POLITICALLY MOTIVATED, SELF-SERVING

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Apr 86 p 6

[Article by Laszlo Szabo: "Advertisement." The article is directed against thirty Hungarians who signed a paid advertisement that appeared in the April 16 Viennese journal DIE PRESSE appealing to Austrians not to help finance the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros dam project being built as a joint venture by Hungary and Czechoslovakia.]

[Excerpts] On Wednesday morning readers of the Viennese DIE PRESSE had an opportunity to study a massive paid advertisement in which thirty famous and less famous Hungarian citizens appealed to them to prevent Austria from taking part in the project to build the Bos [Gabcikovo]-Nagymaros dam and electric power system. It is common knowledge that under the provisions of a contract between the Austrian and Hungarian governments, the Nagymaros project is being built with a twenty-year loan from Austria, which can be paid back with electric power. The thirty's proclamation stressed that "The power plant that Austria is helping build in the neighboring country is considered harmful by Hungarian environmental experts."

One can only guess to what extent the Hungarian "seers" were able convince the Austrian readers of the purported harmful effects of the project. It is a fact, however, that this is not the first time that the readers of DIE PRESSE have come upon appeals that were disguised in the cloak of environmental protection but actually served individual interests and political goals. [A long description follows of the private interests and political goals served by previous Austrian protests against a proposed dam system in Austria.]

In recent years it has become fashionable for certain exhibitionist people, and others who are outstanding in their own callings (ranging from the arts to sports, from general culture to history) to make believe that they are apostles of the environment; they think that they have to save the country from others who are no less worried than they about the environmental factors damaging it, but who also happen to be experts on the issues in question, and who have examined the plans and expected effects very responsibly. In addition to these apostolic delusions, of course what is decisive is the ambition of those who think that perhaps this is the way to strike at the government and to suggest that it is irresponsibly sweeping aside all

scientific and professional opposition. The political intentions which show through this are, I think, unnecessary to qualify.

The Austrian reader of course is in no position to judge how untenable the ad's assertions are, and how much they are incited by malevolent intentions. He cannot know about the scientific experimental work, comprehensive and lasting for years, that preceded the government's decision to finally go ahead with the project's implementation. [Several paragraphs offer justification for the project and assert that Austrian dam systems have had no harmful effects.]

Incidentally, it must be admitted that a bit of bravery was needed by the signers. Oh, of course not in order to have their statement appear in the Austrian press in a--to say the least--conservative newspaper. For that, all they needed was money, which they obviously managed to get. Their bravery consists, rather, in having taken a position without having among them even one--we can't find one no matter how we try--accountable expert who could have explained to them how all those scientists, researchers, and men of practical experience, who worked on the plans for years and finally approved them, managed to make such a serious mistake. But it seems that they were listening more to the whisperings of some inner voices than to the opinions of experts. And those inner voices--presumably as in the case of other undertakings of this kind--were inspired by the thought that some vigorous stirring would not harm those who like to fish in agitated waters. And if they could not manage to stir up public opinion directly here at home, which had received with serenity the announcement that was made before the work was started, well then, they would try to do it through Austria. Of course they could count on finding supporters there among those who don't especially like the fact that relations between the Hungarian and Austrian states are developing in such a positive and promising direction.

We know that in many parts of the world Austria and Hungary's political, economic, cultural, and tourist relations are considered an example that should be followed as an attractive example of peaceful cooperation between the two systems. We don't believe that this can be disturbed so easily. Not even with paid advertisements.

CSO: 2500/272

POLITICS

POLAND

PZPR CC CHAIRMAN ON CULTURAL POLICY PROGRAMING, IMPLEMENTATION

Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 15 Mar 86 p 2

[Excerpt from an interview with Prof Dr Hieronim Kubiak, Politburo member, chairman of the PZPR CC Cultural Commission, by Grazyna Bral and Ryszard Socha; originally published in WYBRZEZE, 23 February 1986; date and place of interview not given]

[Text] Question: Does the commission fully approve of CC Cultural Department practices?

Answer: The formula of fully approving something is a matter of protocol. Meanwhile, practice shows that most often it is used when real differences of opinion exist.

Question: And do they exist?

Answer: Where people are concerned, many individual peculiarities arise that emanate from different viewpoints, experiences and inclinations. (...) I prefer, however, not to discuss specifics. (...).

Question: Often the program statements of culture policymakers abound in details informing us about the work of Bryll and Woroszyński and tell us whether the writer Konwicki finally has come over to the right side and the like. How are we to believe that with such involvement in individual details, politicians have enough time and energy to solve problems of a more general scope?

Answer: That is an awful accusation. If not even everyone, but at least a certain group takes the statements of the people responsible for the programing and implementation of cultural policy in this way, it is enough cause for alarm. Nonetheless, I believe that if you addressed this accusation to a specific person, you certainly would hear that it is not he, that he is different.

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CSO: 2600/333

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POLITICS

POLAND

## ACCESS TO HISTORICAL ARCHIVES NECESSARY

Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 15 Mar 86 p 2

[Excerpt from an interview with Prof Dr Tadeusz Jedruszczak, historian, by Zbigniew Morski; originally published in KIERUNKI, 2 February 1986; date and place of interview not given]

[Text] Prof Dr Tadeusz Jedruszczak: Our neighbors' archives still are not widely accessible, although some states have published a portion of their documents from the past in print. Of course, the situation is better than it was 30 years ago, for example, but the present generation of historians still continues to be somewhat hampered in this regard. This applies both to our bordering states and to more distant countries with which Poland had many contacts. The issue of access to foreign archives is one of the conditions underlying the thorough understanding and clarification of Polish issues, not only domestic, but above all in our relations with other countries. (...)

Question: Is it the gap in years or in events that determines this?

Answer: It is primarily the gap in years and the issue of individual personalities. For example, in France the limitations concern issues related to individual persons that lives in the 19th century. Here, on the other hand, the barrier affects the 20th century, for the most part.

Question: But I believe it is not only the 20th century...

Answer: Perhaps you are confusing this with censorship restrictions, but that is something entirely different that is, moreover, subject to frequent swings. I do not think it should be overestimated. I know historians that blame their lack of scholarly productivity on censorship. This does not alter the fact that the various types of censorship are a serious concern for the humanist.

8536

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POLITICS

POLAND

PARTY ACTIVITIES, MEETINGS REPORTED FOR JANUARY, FEBRUARY

Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish 12 Feb 86 p 23

[Unattributed report: "Party Chronicle: 20 January--2 February 1986"]

[Text] 24th PZPR Central Committee Plenum:

31 Jan--1 Feb

-- The 24th plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee was held. A Politburo report on the directions of further advancement and development of the school system was presented by Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Tadeusz Porebski. Information on the implementation of the resolution of the Ninth Plenum concerning youth matters was presented by Central Committee Secretary Waldemar Swirgon. Twenty-eight comrades took the floor in the discussion on the education and upbringing of youth. Next, a report on the draft PZPR Program was presented by Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski. The Central Committee adopted a resolution on directions of further advancement and development of the school system in the Polish People's Republic as well as concerning the party-wide discussion of the draft PZPR Program. As regards organizational matters, the Central Committee Plenum appointed Prof Jarema Maciszewski to the post of president of the Academy of Social Sciences under the Central Committee, replaced some of the members of problem-oriented commissions of the Central Committee and appointed a Central Committee team for pro-export policy under the direction of Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Marian Wozniak. After the agenda was over, First Central Committee Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski delivered an address.

Sessions of the Politburo of the Central Committee:

21 Jan

The Politburo:

-- evaluated the results of the foreign policy of the Polish People's Republic in 1985 and discussed the prospects for the international situation

and, against this background, the principal tasks as regards foreign relations in 1986;

-- accepted materials for the 24th Central Committee Plenum, which it resolved to convoke on 31 January and 1 February of this year. The draft PZPR Program was examined and forwarded for deliberation to the next plenum;

-- discussed the main directions of activity of the PZPR Club of Sejm Deputies.

The Politburo expressed its support for the results of the deliberations and the resolution of the Congress of Intellectuals in the Defense of a Peaceful Future for the World.

Session of the Central Commission for PZPR, ZSL [United Peasant Party] and SD [Democratic Party] Cooperation:

29 Jan

-- A session of the Central Commission for PZPR, ZSL and SD Cooperation was held with the object of assessing last year's results of the foreign policy of the Polish People's Republic and considering the principal tasks and main directions of foreign relations in 1986. At the session the PZPR was represented by: Wojciech Jaruzelski, Kazimierz Barcikowski, Jozef Czyrek, Tadeusz Porebski and Marian Orzechowski.

Conferences and Meetings:

20 Jan

-- The Commission for Representative Bodies and Self-Governments under the Central Committee discussed the cooperation between the NIK [Supreme Chamber of Control] and the province people's councils as well as the implementation of the recommendations ensuing from the campaign for elections to the Sejm. The deliberations were chaired by Candidate Member of the Politburo and Secretary of the Central Committee Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak.

-- A meeting of Central Committee lecturers was held with the object of discussing the 1986 Socioeconomic Plan. The meeting was attended by Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Marian Wozniak.

21 Jan

-- Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Marian Wozniak took part in the Fifth All-Polish Conference of Representatives of the Self-Government of the Workforces of State Enterprises.

22 Jan

-- A meeting of the Congress Commission Team was held with the object of drafting theses of the PZPR Central Committee for the 10th PZPR Congress. The team, chaired by Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Marian Wozniak, discussed the main assumptions and structure of the theses, which will be, in addition to the draft party program, the basis for pre-Congress discussions.



-- Problems of PZPR cadre policy were the topic of a meeting between Director of the Cadre Policy Department under the Central Committee Wladyslaw Honkisz and the cadre of the Military Political Academy.

23 Jan

-- First Central Committee Secretary and Chairman of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski received Horst Sindermann, chairman of the GDR People's Chamber, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State, during the latter's sojourn in Poland at the head of a delegation of the GDR People's Chamber.

-- First Central Committee Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski received the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic Peter Varkonyi during the latter's sojourn in Poland.

-- Zofia Gomulkowa, who celebrated the 65th anniversary of her activities in the revolutionary worker movement, was visited by Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski and the chairman of the PZPR Central Committee Team for Merited Activists of the Worker Movement. The merited activist was decorated with the Ludwik Warynski Badge of Honor, and cordial greetings from First Central Committee Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski were conveyed to her.

-- In Warsaw was held a conference of Central Committee secretaries in charge of agriculture and the food economy, with the object of discussing party work in the countryside on the eve of the 10th PZPR Congress. Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalek was the chair.

-- The monthly SUGESTIE celebrated its 25th anniversary. A jubilee meeting with the editorial team was attended by Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski.

24 Jan

-- First Central Committee Secretary and Chairman of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski received the newly appointed Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary USSR Ambassador to Poland Vladimir Brovikov.

-- First Central Committee Secretary and Chairman of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski took part in the session of the PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth] National Council.

-- First Central Committee Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski received, in the presence of Central Committee Secretary Waldemar Swirgon, the chairmen of the Main Board of the ZSMP [Union of Socialist Polish Youth], the National Board of the ZMW [Union of Rural Youth], the National Council of the ZSP [Polish Students Union] and the chief of the ZHP [Polish Scouts Union]. The participation of youth in the preparations for the 10th party congress was discussed. The meeting was attended by Director of the Chancellery of the Central Committee Secretariat Boguslaw Kolodziejczak and Director of the Department for Youth, Physical Culture and Tourism Leszek Miller.

-- The Presidium of the CKKP [Central Party Control Commission] discussed a report on the activities of party control commissions in 1985 and the assumptions of the audits planned for the present semiannum. Its deliberations were chaired by CKKP Chairman Jerzy Urbanski.

-- The Commission for Science and Education under the Central Committee evaluated the materials and status of preparations for the 24th Central Committee Plenum, dealing with enlightenment and higher education. The session was attended by Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Tadeusz Porebski and chaired by Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski.

-- A 2-day seminar for first secretaries of plant party committees from 208 large enterprises and economic secretaries of province committees was ended. Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Marian Wozniak met with the seminar participants.

23-25 Jan

-- In Serock near Warsaw was held a training seminar for editors-in-chief of press agencies, radio and television, dailies and periodicals. First Central Committee Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski met with the seminar participants. Other representatives of the party and state leadership, including the candidate members of the Politburo and secretaries of the Central Committee Jan Glowczyk and Waldemar Mokrzyrzczak, also briefed the seminar participants about the situation in various domains of social and economic life.

27 Jan

-- First Central Committee Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski paid an unscheduled visit to Piastow near Warsaw. Wojciech Jaruzelski familiarized himself with the working conditions of the personnel of the STOMIL [Tire Plant] and visited the home of a former plant employee now living on a disability pension, M. Stawicki. In addition, he toured a chemistry technikum and talked with its faculty and students.

-- On the eve of the centenary of the execution of the leaders of the First Proletariat wreaths were placed in front of the Execution Gate of the Warsaw Citadel. A wreath from the Central Committee was placed by a delegation headed by Central Committee Secretary Waldemar Swirgon, CKR [Central Audit Commission] Chairman Kazimierz Morawski and CKKP Chairman Jerzy Urbanski.

-- A general plenary meeting of the Plant Committee under the Polish Academy of Sciences was held. Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Tadeusz Porebski took part in the deliberations.

29 Jan

-- First Central Committee Secretary and Chairman of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski granted an interview to Mamcile Stefanovic, a well-known publicist for the Belgrade POLITIKA. Also present at the conversation was an editor of the Sarajevo TV station who is producing a documentary TV series dealing with prominent politicians and statesmen.

30 Jan

-- The Ideology Commission under the Central Committee discussed the assumptions of the modified party training system. Its deliberations were chaired by Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Jozef Czyrek.

-- The first session of the Statute Drafting Team of the Congress Commission was convened under the chairmanship of Candidate Member of the Politburo and Secretary of the Central Committee Wlodzimierz Mokrzyaszczak. The team adopted a program of action and elected its presidium and its editorial group headed by Director of the Political-Organizational Department under the Central Committee Kazimierz Cypryński.

At Party Echelons and Organizations:

20 Jan

-- Politburo Member Stanislaw Kalkus met with the party aktiv at the Association of Ceramic Tile Plants in Opoczno. Preparations for the 10th party congress were discussed.

-- The Lodz Province PZPR Committee evaluated the preparedness of the Lodz party organization for the 10th PZPR Congress. Its deliberations were chaired by Politburo Member and First Lodz Province PZPR Committee Secretary Tadeusz Czechowicz.

21 Jan

-- The Wroclaw Province PZPR Committee discussed the tasks of the province party organization for the first half of this year on the eve of the 10th party congress.

22 Jan

-- Politburo Member and Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner took part at an open meeting of the faculty of the Economics Academy in Katowice held to discuss the conditions for the country's socioeconomic development.

-- In Biala Podlaska was held a conference of first POP [basic party organization] secretaries from the entire province, devoted to discussing the tasks of party organizations in the campaign on the eve of the 10th party congress. Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Wlodzimierz Mokrzyaszczak took part in the conference.

-- The Lublin Province PZPR Committee discussed the main directions of party work to improve the educational system in the province. Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Tadeusz Porebski took part in the deliberations.

-- The Zielona Gora Province PZPR Committee evaluated the fulfillment of the 3-Year Plan in the region and the tasks of the province party organization in implementing the 1986 Socioeconomic Plan.

-- In Zgierz was inaugurated the centenary of the execution of "Great Proletariat" revolutionaries. The deliberations were attended by Politburo Member and First Lodz Province PZPR Committee Secretary Tadeusz Czechowicz and Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski.

23 Jan

-- The Warsaw Province PZPR Committee discussed the situation of enlightenment and higher education in the capital-city province. The Politburo members Central Committee Secretary Tadeusz Porebski and Albin Siwak took part in the deliberations.

-- Politburo Member Zofia Grzyb took part in a meeting with the faculty of the Ensemble of Academic Schools in Radom.

-- The Ciechanow Province PZPR Committee discussed the tasks of party echelons and organizations in implementing the 1986 Socioeconomic Plan as well as the plan of action of the province party organization on the eve of the 10th party congress. Director of the Department for Youth, Physical Culture and Tourism under the Central Committee Leszek Miller took part in the deliberations.

-- The Piotrkow Trybunalski Province PZPR Committee evaluated the fulfillment of the 3-Year Socioeconomic Plan and discussed the tasks of the province party organization in implementing the tasks of the 1986 Plan. Candidate Member of the Politburo and Secretary of the Central Committee Jan Glowczyk and Director of the Cadre Policy Department under the Central Committee Wladyslaw Honkisz took part in the deliberations.

-- The Sieradz Province PZPR Committee discussed the principles for drafting the concept of the province's socioeconomic development in the years 1986-1990. Director of the Economic Department under the Central Committee Marek Holdakowski too part in the session.

-- The Torun Province PZPR Committee formulated the tasks of the province party organization ensuing from the resolution of the 23rd Central Committee Plenum on economic matters. Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Marian Wozniak took part in the deliberations.

-- Politburo Member Albin Siwak met with representatives of the Warsaw-East Housing Construction Combine.

24 Jan

-- The Bydgoszcz Province PZPR Committee discussed the tasks of party work in rural milieux and adopted political-organizational assumptions for the campaign on the eve of the 10th party congress. Director of Agriculture Department under the Central Committee Stefan Zawodzinski took part in the deliberations.

-- The Rzeszow Province PZPR Committee evaluated the state of the province party organization and defined ideological-political and organizational tasks on the eve of the 10th party congress. The plenum elected Wlodzimierz

Bonusiak to the post of province committee secretary for science, education and culture. Candidate Member of the Politburo and Secretary of the Central Committee Wlodzimierz Mokrzenszczak took part in the deliberations.

27 Jan

-- A meeting of the members of the gmina party organization in Michalowice was attended by Politburo Member Albin Siwak.

-- The Kielce Province PZPR Committee discussed the implementation of cadre policy and the tasks of the province party organization in the pre-Congress campaign. As regards organizational matters, Zbigniew Dulewicz was appointed to the post of province committee secretary.

-- The Opole Province PZPR Committee discussed the accomplishments of the province party organization following the Ninth Congress and the tasks for the period until the 10th party congress. The plenum elected Zdzislaw Kabza, heretofore rector of the WSI [Higher School of Engineering], to the post of province committee secretary.

-- The Wloclawek Province PZPR Committee evaluated the results of party work in the rural milieu. Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski took part in the deliberations.

The Przemyśl PZPR and ZSL province committees at a joint session evaluated the development of food production in the province during the years 1983-1985 and the directions of development of the countryside, agriculture, food economy and forestry until the year 1990. Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalek and ZSL Supreme Committee Vice Chairman and Deputy Prime Minister Jozef Koziol took part in the deliberations.

28 Jan

-- The Chelm Province PZPR Committee discussed the principal problems of strengthening legality and socialist ethics. Central Committee Secretary Jozef Baryla took part in the deliberations.

-- The Katowice Province PZPR Committee outlined the tasks of the province party organization in implementing the 1986 Socioeconomic Plan. Politburo Member Jerzy Romanik took part in the deliberations.

-- The Krosno Province PZPR Committee discussed this year's economic plan for the province and the directions of development until 1990.

29 Jan

-- The Skierniewice Province PZPR Committee discussed the tasks of the province party organization in implementing this year's socioeconomic plan. Candidate Member of the Politburo and Secretary of the Central Committee Jan Glowczyk and CKKP Vice Chairman Wladyslaw Beben took part in the deliberations.

-- Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski took part in a session of the Bydgoszcz City PZPR Committee dealing with the analysis of the implementation of basic intraparty and ideological-upbringing functions by the basic party organizations.

30 Jan

-- The Krakow Province PZPR Committee evaluated the implementation so far of the "Main Assumptions of PZPR Cadre Policy" within the area of its operation. Politburo Member Hieronim Kubiak, CKR Chairman Kazimierz Morawski and Director of the Cadre Policy Department under the Central Committee Wladyslaw Honkisz took part in the deliberations.

-- The Legnica Province PZPR Committee discussed the effectiveness of management and the living conditions of workforces in the socialized sector of agriculture.

-- The Nowy Sacz PZPR Province Committee outlined the tasks for the province party organization in implementing the 1986-1990 Socioeconomic Plan. Director of the Economic Department under the Central Committee Marek Holdakowski took part in the deliberations.

-- The Plock Province PZPR Committee evaluated the condition of the province party organization on the eve of the 10th Congress. Candidate Member of the Politburo and Secretary of the Central Committee Jan Glowczyk took part in the deliberations.

-- The Suwalki Province PZPR Committee discussed the assumptions of the province socioeconomic plan for 1986.

#### Interparty Cooperation:

20 Jan

-- Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Jozef Czyrek met with the Vice Chairman of the Finnish Social Democratic Party and Minister for Environment Matil Ahde.

-- Director of the Foreign Department under the Central Committee Ernest Kucza held talks with Deputy Director of the Foreign Department of the Hungarian Socialist Worker Party [HSWP] Laszlo Kovacs. A plan for cooperation between the PZPR and the HSWP for the years 1986-1987 was agreed upon.

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POLITICS

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RESEARCH INSTITUTE ON YOUTH PROBLEMS FILES REPORT

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 28 Feb 86 p 5

[Article by: akow]

[Text] (Own information) What is the nature of our younger generation? What do they think about national issues, about themselves and about the problems they face? What are their aspirations in terms of learning, work and recreation?

The first press conference organized by the Youth Problems Research Institute was devoted to this topic. According to Prof Dr hab Jan Bogusz, director of the institute and conference chairman, the institute will soon issue a report entitled "Polish Youth 1985."

Whom will this report cover? Its writers have adopted the age range of 15-35 as the boundaries of youth, since the youth movement also designates youth in this way. Thus, the report will cover more than 32 percent of the inhabitants of Poland, for this is the group included in the category of young people. We also should add that young people represent more than 43 percent of all those employed in the national economy and more than 45 percent of those that are active in a profession.

This large share of the younger generation in sociopolitical and economic life is an irrefutable argument in favor of continual research of all youth communities. It was for this reason that the institute was established 3 years ago. The first report was published last year. The report just announced will be the second report and one of many to be prepared systematically.

About 180 institutions in Poland deal with partial research into the various youth problems. Thus, there is a need for a comprehensive study that would synthesize many studies and analyses on the state of awareness of youth, their education, their access to culture, employment, material circumstances, the health of the young family and social pathology.

What does this year's edition of the report show? The research shows that there is still much diversity in the attitudes and views of young people. Often this results from a lack of knowledge, but, as Prof J. Bogusz emphasized, they also speak of their hopes and desires. Young people want to learn and they want to work. At the same time, they make great demands with regard to the usefulness of this work, its efficient organization and its profitability.

They want to be able to travel abroad, but they want to live in Poland. It was emphasized at the conference that many of the opinions circulating about young people are often false and must be verified.

The share of young people in representative organs, i.e., in people's councils, self-governments and the various leadership bodies, is too small. The report confirms the still poor housing situation of young people. It speaks of credit for young couples, suggesting that in its place, it should be made possible for young people to earn money. The situation in education and culture is still unsatisfactory. Only 60 percent of the need for books is now being met. The indexes in these areas are particularly unfavorable in the rural community.

The full text of the report will be published in March 1986. It also will serve as an aid in decisionmaking with regard to the younger generation and in the passing of legal regulations on youth issues and problems.

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POLITICS

POLAND

# KALISZ PZPR PLENUM DECRIES INEFFICIENCIES

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Feb 86 p 2

[Article by Zbigniew Menes: "Voivodship Committee of the Polish United Workers Party Plenum in Kalisz: The Need for Greater Aggressiveness"]

[Text] (Own Information) A plenary session of the PZPR Voivodship Committee was held on 5 February in Kalisz. The fundamental topics were the tasks of party members and party organizations in implementing the resolutions of the XXIII Plenum of the Central Committee, and the pregress campaign.

The proceedings were led by Jan Janicki, first secretary of the Voivodship Committee. Among those participating in the proceedings were Jan Glowczyk, secretary of the Central Committee and a deputy member of the Political Office, and Antoni Banaszak, deputy director of the Political-Organizational Department of the Central Committee.

Lechoslaw Szczepanik, head director of the Shipbuilding Industry Union "Kalpo" in Kalisz, said that it is difficult to consistently implement all the items of the resolutions of the XXIII Plenum of the Central Committee because many difficulties arise during implementation. For example, last year a contract with Libya valued at \$330,000 was completed in the agreed upon time. However, the goods were not sent to the customer because of the "Confexim" partnership's slowness.

This and other "fine things" in the economy do not aid in the correct development of the economy. Fortunately, the number is decreasing. Presently in Kalisz, the great majority of firms have socio-economic plans that are correlated to advancements in scientific-technical progress. The work in automation and computerization of production in the "Mera-Zap" Industrial Automation Plants in Ostrow Wielkopolski is a positive example of this. Another example is the "Jafo" Machine Tool Factory in Jarocin which was, is, and will be the conveyor of technical progress according to Franciszek Dostatni, the director of its commerce division.

Jan Glowczyk, a deputy member of the Political Office and Secretary of the Central Committee took the floor at the end of the proceedings and responded to statements made during the discussions. Among the areas he covered were

the country's socio-economic situation and the resulting difficulties, as well as the threats to the Party's program for rapid recovery from the crisis. The secretary of the Central Committee said that the Party faces immense work in the next few weeks. It would be unfortunate if the precongress campaign became an internal matter of the PZPR, therefore a complete ideological and organizational mobilization is indispensable. During the preparation period for the Congress, the Party must present its unity and dedication to proletarian issues, and by its actions the Party must show how deeply it is committed to the matters affecting all society. The Party must be completely assertive in these issues.

Describing the PZPR's authority, the secretary of the Central Committee pointed to many positive examples of the Party's gaining new members. The basic Party groups and organizations have much to do in this area. Too many of them are not the Party's avant-garde. The PZPR has much to do in workplaces and residences. The Party cannot be reconciled with manifestations of evil, and cannot tolerate favoritism and injustice. These things must be rooted out because they hurt the Party's authority and the social concerns of society. The secretary of the Central Committee said that an atmosphere must be created in which events of this kind are met with general condemnation and social disapproval.

In addition, plenum participants appraised the degree to which party resolutions concerning the investigation of letters, complaints, and signals from the people had been implemented. The main points of the PZPR policies concerning members were also appraised. Many proposals outlining the most important tasks for party members and organizations were formulated in resolutions and accepted by the plenum.

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POLITICS

POLAND

# OSTROLAKA PZPR PLENUM FOCUSES ON ECONOMIC PLAN

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Feb 86 p 2

[Article by Witold Sawicki: "Voivodship Committee of the Polish United Workers Party in Ostroleka: Bringing about Effectiveness and Social Involvement"]

[Text] (Own Information) Concern for improving society's living conditions was stated as the guiding principle for the socio-economic development in the voivodship from 1986-1990, and to be the primary activity to be carried out by party organizations and channels.

Henryk Szablak, first secretary of the Voivodship Committee, led the proceedings. Among the issues raised during the proceedings was the need to stimulate initiative among the people, and the necessity of strengthening efforts toward a permanent improvement of management effectiveness. In addition, the need to support innovation and the cult of productive work was pointed out. This is something that should take high priority in the Party's activity in the economy.

Jerzy Glowacki, executive secretary of the Voivodship Committee maintained in a presentation that given the multitude of socially justified needs and lack of investment in the region, the fundamental problem in administering funds is which of the many important tasks to fund. This requires the selective appropriation of funds so in the end the disproportion between the needs of the particular branches in the economy and between various cities and towns is minimalized.

The successful implementation of the 3-year plan in the Ostroleka voivodship brought about an increase in industrial production of 18.3 percent, and an increase in total agricultural production of 16.8 percent, and record-breaking results last year in housing construction. This is a good base from which to begin the tasks of the current 5-year plan.

In a resolution, the Voivodship Committee has given party organizations and channels the obligation of inspiring and coordinating action in the economic arena and in socio-political relations, with the goal of obtaining the largest possible improvement in living conditions for the residents of the voivodship. The PZPR Voivodship Committee appealed to all Party members for active participation in the social-economic development of the voivodship for the good of the residents. The campaign connected with the 10th Party Congress should further this activity.

POLITICS

POLAND

PZPR AKTIVS, PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE MEET IN ZIELONA GORA

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Feb 86 p 2

[Article by (tkj): "Partymindedness Means Aggressiveness: Meeting of PZPR Aktiv in Zielona Gora"; passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] /(OWN INFORMATION) "The party is the organizer of cooperation between the forces of progress and development" -- this slogan accompanied the meeting in Zielona Gora on 8 [Feb 86] between the Executive Board of the PZPR Province Committee and more than 600 OOP [branch party organization] and POP [basic party organization] secretaries as well as a group of outstanding party activists from basic-level echelons./

During the deliberations, which were chaired by First Province Committee Secretary Zbigniew Nieminski, reports were presented on feats of production and civic-mindedness on the eve of the [10th PZPR] Congress, initiated by the party organizations of the Zielona Gora region.

The first in the province to throw the gauntlet and initiate a feat of production in honor of the coming Congress was the plant party organization at the Cotton Industry Enterprise in Zary. There, the output of cotton materials was expanded on the basis of local technological and organizational solutions at a recently modernized department operating with a pool of Soviet-made looms.

/"Within our province party organization we are saying that the barrier of illwill and mistrust felt by various communities toward the party has been overcome," declared Province Committee Secretary Jozef Malanczuk. /"But an aggressive and competent expansion of the positions and influence of the PZPR in various communities of laboring people is the behest of the moment as well as a longrange task./ This should be promoted by greater activism and militancy of basic party organizations and a display of ingenuity and resourcefulness on the part of these organizations as well as of occupational or community groups of our aktiv and every individual party member."

"Social expectations of progress and effectiveness in most domains of our life require of the basic party organizations and echelons a style of work distinguished by an approach that is both critical and realistic./ Complacency is out, but so is vacillation. Openness to discussion and clarity as to principles also are needed." This is how the participants in

the discussion characterized the requirements which, at the threshold of the party campaign on the eve of the 10th Congress, they desire to translate into reality within their OOP's and POP's, in attempting to link to the party's causes the largest possible numbers of nonparty members at their workplaces and in their communities.

The Director of the Political-Organizational Department under the Central Committee Kazimierz Cypryniak, who was present at the meeting, also took part in the discussion.

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#### BRIEFS

PROVINCIAL COURTS PRESS SPOKESMEN MEET--On 27 February, at a conference of the press spokesman of provincial courts held in Warsaw, methods for disseminating knowledge about the operation of the administration of justice and the penal policy implemented by the courts were discussed. Likewise, methods of the cooperation of spokesmen with the mass media were discussed. The need for informing public opinion of the motives underlying court rulings was indicated. Government press spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban took part in the deliberations. He outlined the major directions of government information policy that deal in particular with the legal-state education of society in the broad sense. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 28 Feb 86 p 2] 8536/13104

MEDIA ROLE IN LEGAL AWARENESS DISCUSSED--A symposium on the topic of the role of the mass media in molding the legal awareness of society was held in Bielsko-Biala. PRL Deputy Prosecutor General Hipolit Starszak took part in the symposium. The symposium was organized by the PZPR KW in Bielsko-Biala, the local ZW of the Association of Polish Lawyers and the Provincial Prosecutor's Office. It was organized as a part of the all-party discussion preceding the 10th Party Congress. It was based on reports from journalistic studies and sociolegal data in the national and provincial press compiled by the Provincial Prosecutor's Office in Bielsko-Biala dealing with the role of the press in educating society towards legal awareness and crime prevention. Politicians, legal advisers, including representatives of the judicature, the prosecutor's office and the advocacy, journalists from the national and local press and representatives of the Sociolegal Journalists Club of the PRL Journalists Association took part in the symposium. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Feb 86 p 6] 8536/13104

NON-AFFILIATED SEJM DEPUTIES CLUB FAVORED--Edward Szymanski: Regarding nonparty deputies, in actuality 48 of them spoke out in favour of the proposal for cooperation with the PZPR Deputies Club to create the Nonparty Deputies Circle. The leadership of the circle organizes its work. All members of the circle may participate in the various forms of work of the club. They take part voluntarily and of their own free will, obtaining reports and information on party policy and listening to arguments that favor one solution or another. They discuss and make their recommendations and proposals without being bound by club discipline. This means that even if the club passes a resolution obliging a specific position to be taken (and it does this extremely rarely), this decision is not binding on nonparty deputies. [Text] [Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 15 Mar 86 p 2] 8536/13104

21 May 1986

## POLITICS

## ROMANIA

## DISCUSSION ON ESSENCE, CONTENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romanian No 2, 30 Jan 86 pp 36-41

/Discussion by Univ Prof Dr Constantin Vlad, Univ Prof Dr Ion Dragan, Vasile Radu, Dr Nae Androne and Univ Reader Dr Victor Duculescu/

[Text] Nicolae Ceausescu says, "As contrasted with capitalism, which is based upon class dominance and inequality, Romanian society emphasizes social equity and justice, the individual and his material and cultural needs, and all-around development of the personality."

Questions of human rights in the contemporary world are the subjects of extensive discussions and heated political-ideological confrontations. In their attempt to obstruct man's advance on the path of socialism and progress, the reactionary imperialist circles are conducting a clamorous antisocialist and anti-communist propaganda campaign, distorting the facts of the socialist countries and disparaging the peoples' great advances in building the new social order. Posing as "defenders" of human rights, these circles are trying to find "arguments" to justify their efforts to interfere in other states' internal affairs and also to distract public and workers opinion in their own countries from the serious problems facing the capitalist societies today and the violations of the essential human rights in those countries as well as the serious social anomalies vitally affecting the human condition, such as exploitation and oppression, economic and social inequalities, unemployment, discrimination etc.

The RCP and its general secretary Nicolae Ceausescu believe that solving humanitarian problems and securing the basic human rights are first necessities of our time and of international politics and must be a true concern of all peoples and progressive forces everywhere.

Experience tells us that the socialist countries have made great progress in their socioeconomic development in a short time and in the face of great difficulties, demonstrating the superiority of socialism in practice as the only system that enables man to abolish exploitation, oppression and economic and social inequalities, to establish justice and equity, and to assert the essential human and national rights actually and permanently. In Romania, as we know, the essential human rights (to work, education, health care, equal pay for

equal work, and full equality for all citizens regardless of sex or nationality) have been secured on the basis of the great revolutionary reforms under socialism and the new socioeconomic relations that have been instituted and developed. As the party general secretary said, "When it comes to the right to work or political rights, the workers' and masses' direct participation in social management, or the real and not spurious freedoms, we can argue with any western society or state not as equal to equal but from even better positions." In the spirit of Romanian socialist society's high democratism, the party attaches particular importance to continuing improvement of the system for workers' and all citizens' participation in building the new order and in managing socioeconomic activity and society as a whole.

Accordingly, as the party general secretary points out, the propagandists are called upon to bring out the historic achievements of Romania and the other socialist countries more strikingly, as well as the great superiority of the system the peoples of these countries are building, to answer the imperialist circles' antisocialist and anticomunist propaganda and hostilities against socialism more firmly, and to be more aggressive in promptly exposing bourgeois propaganda.

In the light of these requirements, ERA SOCIALISTA arranged a discussion of some important aspects of the question of human and national rights, which we are publishing below.

#### Constantin Vlad: A Realistic, Scientific Approach

Romania's and President Nicolae Ceausescu's innovating and profoundly original scientific views on human rights are based on the facts and requirements of Romanian socialist society and the unprecedented opportunities the new order offers everyone for development and advancement and for full expression and fulfillment of his personality, while allowing for the major requirements of the world of today. The essence of the revolutionary humanism consistently promoted by the RCP and its general secretary lies in its emphasis on the individual as the center of all economic, political and social activity and in its constant effort to bring about harmonious relationships between the individual and society and to keep improving the conditions for exercise of the individual's basic rights and freedoms in full accord with the general interest and the requirements for socialist Romania's development and rise to new heights of progress and civilization.

The party general secretary has pointed out that the contemporary world has some real priorities indispensable to individual and national development, such as the rights to life and peace, to work and to free and independent development, and he has stressed their critical importance among all human rights as well as the main courses of action to be taken in order to guarantee people and nations a free and worthy existence, liberation from exploitation and oppression, and a fully equal share in discussion and solution of the vital problems of our time.

In building a new society freed of any exploitation or oppression the Romanian people, under party leadership, have established a lasting and viable system for implementing human rights, based upon the inseparable unity of individual and collective interests, a real and effective guarantee of those rights, and



continued efforts to expand and improve the organizational structure needed for their increasingly full implementation and their exercise in accordance with the requirements for the progress and prosperity of society as a whole. In Romania, as we know, political rights have been actually implemented, and the rights to work and to remuneration according to quantity and quality of work are guaranteed, as well as unrestricted access to the benefits of science, education and culture and direct and active participation in socioeconomic management. Romania's experience emphatically proves that the guarantee of human rights, further enhancement of socialist democracy, and expansion and diversification of the ways and means of workers participation in socioeconomic management, political activity, and in management of the country as a whole are inseparable from revolutionary social reform and establishment of a new order and socioeconomic relations based upon justice and equality. As Nicolae Ceausescu points out, "The overthrow of the bourgeois-landowner system and abolition of social and national exploitation and oppression in Romania are the Romanian people's greatest revolutionary gains, enabling them to be free and masters of their destiny, to take their fate in their own hands, and to enjoy the broadest democratic rights and freedoms."

Nicolae Ceausescu has brilliantly explained the inseparable connection between every citizen's rights and the general interests of the people and socialist Romania. This close correlation requires more intensive revolutionary patriotic indoctrination (as a means of forming the new man as a builder of socialism and communism and of informing him not only of his rights but also of his obligations to Romanian society) and complete understanding of all citizens' responsibility to make an effective contribution through their work and actions to the nation's economic, scientific and cultural potential and to its rise to higher levels of prosperity and progress. Pointing out the new qualities of the inseparable bond between the individual and society under socialism can bring about all citizens' increasingly full and committed participation in making and implementing the decisions.

The concept of revolutionary humanism, brilliantly expounded in the party general secretary's theoretical works, brings out the inherent tie between human rights and the great contemporary international problems in advocating abolition of the policy of force and threat of force, war and armament, elimination of the scourge of underdevelopment, and provision for conditions under which all peoples and nations will enjoy a free and worthy existence. Now more than ever the assertion of human and national rights calls for all efforts toward solutions of the real problems of work and life facing mankind, full and committed solidarity among all forces militating for elimination of the danger of war, prevention of a nuclear catastrophe, and abolition of all forms of the policy of domination and oppression, and establishment of new international relations based on equality and justice and observance of national sovereignty and independence and all the principles of international law.

The particular importance of Romania's and Nicolae Ceausescu's conception of human rights comes out strikingly when we also consider the confrontations on this question that are going on between socialist and bourgeois ideology and, on a more general level, between the advanced, progressive trends and the backward, conservative ones. It may be said that the questions of human rights are regarded by the reactionary imperialist circles as a large-scale political-

ideological diversion and a new way of combatting socialism, the socialist states and the democratic, progressive and revolutionary forces, to which they assign one of the most important roles. In fact, by heating up anticommunist propaganda the imperialist circles are trying to distract attention from the increased exploitation of workers, from the annual growth of the ranks of tens of millions of unemployed, from the socioeconomic inequalities and flagrant discrimination based on sexist, national-ethnic and racial distinctions, and from the deplorable position of immigrants in capitalist countries. They are trying to obscure the actual deprivation of large masses of the populations of those countries of their real political rights and freedoms and in that way to disorient the social forces seeking a way out of the general, worldwide crisis of capitalism by overcoming the bourgeois system and by innovating, revolutionary social reform in the direction of socialism.

Furthermore the so-called promoters of human rights in the western countries are trying to hide the socialist countries' great progress in the essential socioeconomic human rights, the truly historic gains of socialism, from the masses in those countries. In their attempts to undermine the new order, the reactionary circles are specially emphasizing distortion of the social-political facts of the socialist countries as well as the content and significance of socialist democracy and the arrangements made under the new order for the workers and the entire people to participate effectively in social management. These circles are capitalizing for diversionary purposes on certain defects and errors that have occurred in some of those countries in various periods and using any misunderstandings or differences among some socialist countries to their own advantage.

The RCP and its general secretary keep stressing the point that ideological work and propaganda must be actively aggressive, since socialism has no reason to be and certainly should not be on the defensive in its confrontation with capitalism on the subject of human rights. By abolishing any exploitation or domination and by intensive political, economic, social and cultural development on all levels, the socialist states have made development of the personality possible, and in these countries the guarantee of human rights is an integral part of their revolutionary socioeconomic and political reform and of the free and all-around development of their peoples. The stark realities of capitalism, the historic achievements of socialism, and the efforts of the communist and workers parties and the socialist states to develop the new society steadily on all levels and to solve the problems inherent in such a great and complicated undertaking as socialist and communist construction fully justify an actively militant stand in combatting and exposing bourgeois imperialist propaganda.

Another and by no means negligible trend in anticommunist propaganda is the attempt to "demonstrate," by using some international treaties and documents as a pretext, that the question of human rights allegedly "transcends" national-state borders and enters into the "international" field, giving some countries the "legitimate" right to "intervene" and "watch over" other states' observance of human rights. It is true that the present international system has a number of political-legal instruments for human rights to which most states of the world have subscribed. But those documents are primarily intended for international collaboration to emancipate peoples and nations and to solve such vital problems as elimination of the danger of war and underdevelopment, expanded international exchange of material and cultural values, etc. They also concern economic and

social rights and the political freedoms, but they are not in any instance intended to institute any "international supervision" or the "right" to interfere in other states' internal affairs. In combatting such ideas it should be pointed out both that effective implementation of human rights is possible only within a definite state jurisdiction and that if existing international regulations on human rights provide general legislation for states' cooperation on this subject, there is not one provision permitting any states to intervene in matters directly under each state's internal jurisdiction on the pretext of "protecting" human rights.

To be sure a careful look at the international situation reveals many serious and regular violations of human rights in various parts of the world or situations directly threatening the existence of millions of human beings, due to maintenance of exploitive and oppressive relations and promotion of the imperialist, neocolonialist policy. But experience has shown that these really alarming situations do not concern the promoters of the actions in "defense" or "protection" of human rights in other states. The real purpose of these actions is not at all to defend any humanitarian principles but to serve some political and ideological ends as well as economic interests of the forces interested in maintaining the old social systems and the old international order.

#### Ion Dragan: Inherent Unity of Democracy and Socialism

The theories about the inherent unity of democracy and socialism, the regularity of development and improvement of democracy as a fundamental premise and overall result of construction of the fully developed socialist society and the advance toward communism, the nature and functions of workers revolutionary democracy, and the nature and content of human rights under the new order and in the contemporary world in general form the nucleus of the innovating, profoundly creative political conception of democracy that Nicolae Ceausescu has developed since the Ninth Party Congress.

The last two decades have been characterized by a striking manifestation of the innovating spirit in the theory and practice of socialist construction, thanks to the combination of Nicolae Ceausescu's bold dialectical-materialist thought and consistently revolutionary action in a unified whole, and by an increasingly intensive development of socialist democratism as a basic feature and major motive force of the great undertaking of building the fully developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism.

It is to the party general secretary's historic credit that he fully substantiated the conclusions that socialism is inconceivable and impossible in all its values and aims without a new and revolutionary system of workers democracy and that socialism must be based politically upon a new kind of democracy that must be continually improved by the people's purposeful efforts. As Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out, "We must realize therefore that development of socialist society directly depends upon a broad democratic structure providing for participation of all social categories and the masses regardless of nationality in the management of the various activities. We must proceed from the fact that socialism is the work of the masses accomplished by the people and for the people and that socialist democracy is an objective necessity for the purposeful progress of the masses in managing all activities. We must demonstrate in practice the

superiority of socialist democracy and the masses' direct participation in social management over any form of bourgeois democracy."

This truly revolutionary program for creating and constantly enhancing the democratism of Romanian society, continually enriched with new theories and conclusions according to the objective requirements of each developmental stage, is reflected in theory in the formulation of such new concepts and principles of organization and management as those of workers democracy, collective management, workers self-management, and revolutionary responsibility and in the new designation of the Romanian state as one of revolutionary workers democracy, the supreme representative of the owners and producers and the organizer of the whole nation's economic and social activity. It is reflected in political practice in the formation of a harmonious and original system of institutions lending permanent support, efficiency and effectiveness to socialist democracy, from the workers general assemblies to the national bodies and organs of revolutionary democracy and in the promotion of effective methods of widely involving the working class, the leading class of socialist society, all social classes and categories and the entire people in discussing and making political decisions and in economic and social management.

All these policies and measures are viable answers to problems and objective requirements of history, and they are particularly valuable on both the national and international levels because they began to be developed and implemented after a period when the new society's democratic structures were in an initial stage and there were some violations of democracy because its role in organization and practice of socialism had been underrated.

The policies and the steps taken in the constructive period inaugurated by the historic Ninth Party Congress reflect a viewpoint conducive to renovation of the theory and practice of socialist revolution and construction, and the main features of that viewpoint could be summarized as follows: Socialism and democracy are inseparable by nature. Socialist democracy is not just a method of political organization and management, but the quintessence of the new society and of the changes made in the relationship between the individual and society. It is the key to full assertion of the strength and vigor of socialist society and also to complete fulfillment of the human being, to formation of the new man, and to assertion of the basic and vital human rights. Socialist democracy is not only an advanced political structure but also a chief source of the economic and social vitality of the new order and a characteristic of its historical superiority over all previous orders. Socialist democratism and its enhancement is no longer regarded merely as an effect of socioeconomic development but also as a leaven of it and an essential active component of the developmental processes and accentuation of their qualitative aspects. This put an end to the restrictive conceptions of democracy as only a factor in the superstructure by demonstrating that it is and must be an integral part of the whole socialist socioeconomic organism and actually the overall social-political reflection of the new socialist production relations and the workers' status as owners, producers and beneficiaries of the national wealth.

On Nicolae Ceausescu's initiative, representative democracy has been reinforced in the last 20 years by an increasingly comprehensive framework and structures of direct democracy, being itself developed and improved in accordance with the



new facts and requirements, which structures enable all citizens to participate directly in economic and social management. The comprehensive character of Romanian socialist democratism is reflected in the forms and institutions of revolutionary workers democracy in the economy, education, science, culture and society in general. The party regards the relationship between intensified socialist democratism and improvement of the masses' awareness and sense of responsibility as a dynamic dialectical interaction wherein all these elements affect each other so that accentuated democratism appears not only as a result but also as an essential source of amplification of the socialist traits in social relations, awareness and behavior.

The superiority of revolutionary workers democracy is graphically reflected in its consistent implementation of the basic human rights and freedoms. Despite the reactionary imperialist circles' mystifications and calumnies of socialism, the facts of Romania show that socialism took a historic turn when it abolished exploitation of man by man and social and national oppression, sources that have caused and maintained the great economic, social and political inequalities among men. Socialism laid the foundation for consistent implementation of the basic human rights by establishing new and just economic and social relations. As Nicolae Ceausescu said, democracy and true humanism "are incompatible with perpetuation of exploitation of man by man and the economic, social and political inequalities of capitalism and with national, social and racial discrimination. There can be no real democracy, freedom or assurance of the basic human rights in a society that does not give masses of millions of people the essential opportunity to earn their living by work and to participate directly in the management of society and its various activities and in making the decisions that concern their own future."

Socialism provides a lasting economic, social and political basis for the fundamental human rights (the rights to work, education, science, culture and social management), which are the main rights and freedoms whereby the individual is fulfilled in the entirety of his creative powers and qualities. In that way socialism has opened up a new approach to the question of human rights that emphasizes what is really fundamental in this field rather than collateral aspects, the real solution to the problems of asserting these rights in keeping with the essential requirements for full expression of the personality, and formation of the socioeconomic and political basis for their effective implementation.

The all-around development and continuing improvement of Romanian society and its social relations, the prosperity of all counties and regions of the country, enhanced socialist democratism, improved quality of life, formation and development of socialist awareness, and the process of social leveling make it possible to assert social, economic, political and all civil rights more and more widely and effectively and to implement socialist ethics and justice consistently. Experience and the facts accordingly show that human rights are actually fulfilled solely on the basis of socialism as a society of equity, social and national justice and revolutionary humanism.

Vasile Radu: Mass Unemployment. A Flagrant Violation of Human Rights

Any analysis over a period longer than the scope of the annual economic reports, conveying the impression that any of the socioeconomic phenomena of the

capitalist world, especially the less favorable ones, is limited and temporary, makes it very obvious that unemployment is one of the serious phenomena of that world and that its proportions are constantly growing. Unemployment, characteristic of capitalism, illustrates the lack of any guarantee of the most elementary human right, namely the right to work, synonymous with the right to life, a free existence and provision for a real development of the personality. As Nicolae Ceausescu points out, "When a man is out of work he cannot be free. He cannot be called free when he must hunt and wait for work for months on end. He is free who is sure of a job and tomorrow and who can think of his and his family's future with confidence and certainty."

The scourge of unemployment has now reached very high quotas in the developed capitalist states. According to the OECD's latest report, at the end of 1985 there were over 31 million unemployed in the OECD member nations, or 8.5 percent of the active work force. Actually one out of 12 people fit for work cannot earn his living by working. Moreover the unemployment rate in the western world has been constantly rising in the last decade. It reached 7.5 percent in the United States in 1985 (from 4.8 percent in 1973), 11 percent in the West European countries (from 3.5 percent), and 2.5 percent in Japan (from 1.3 percent). The official forecasts admit that there will be no improvements in the following period.

The total number of unemployed in all the OECD countries is now over 3 times greater than it was 12 years ago. The aggravation of unemployment was unprecedented in the first years of this decade, when it nearly doubled. It is significant that unemployment has continued to increase in the last 2-3 years, especially when the capitalist countries applied their strategies to overcome the effects of their economic crisis and when, after the worst crisis they had suffered in the postwar period, they showed signs of economic recovery albeit a tenuous one and uneven in the various regions of the OECD. This was unknown in previous periods of economic recovery.

Increased unemployment is the very heavy socioeconomic price paid by the developed capitalist countries for the restrictive policies they have adopted in recent years in the name of checking inflation, which has abated but has not succumbed. But aggravated unemployment is not only a direct result of the unsuitable policies adopted in the western countries' national economies but also an outcome of their restrictive and discriminatory policies in international economic relations. The policy of shifting the effects of the crisis upon the shoulders of the developing countries, the recrudescence of protectionist measures and the policy of high interest rates, which has caused and burdened the huge foreign debts of the developing countries and forced them to curtail their developmental programs drastically with serious consequences for their present and long-range socioeconomic progress, have ultimately limited the developed countries' possibilities of economic growth, increased production and more jobs.

Many western publications point out that in addition to its quantitative growth, unemployment has also been aggravated as regards the period of inactivity of the job seekers. Recent statistics show that long-term unemployment, that is for more than 1 year, now afflicts 33-42 percent of the total unemployed in the chief West European capitalist countries compared with 10-25 percent 10 years ago. Prolonged unemployment, indicative of capitalist society's inability to

provide for the most elementary economic human rights, confronts those who have lost their jobs with a veritable vicious circle from which the chances of rescue are becoming less and less. Regarding the individual solely from the standpoint of manpower, as a commodity he has to offer for sale in order to survive, the employers have no confidence in rehiring the unemployed in production, especially the better qualified ones, because they think "The quality of the labor force deteriorates" in the period of inactivity. Accordingly, as some western studies acknowledge, "The probability of finding a job goes down as the period of unemployment lengthens."

In the capitalist countries unemployment infests all social-occupational categories, including alike unskilled workers and highly trained specialists, young graduates of general and trade schools or colleges, persons on the verge of retirement, men and women. Unemployment of youths, which is increasing faster than overall unemployment, is particularly alarming. The number of unemployed youths up to 25 years of age increased by 2.4 million in 1980-1985, reaching 10.4 million. And when we consider that these figures refer to only 12 western countries, it follows that the number of youths denied the opportunity of leading worthy lives in all the developed capitalist countries is considerably greater. In the same period the rate of unemployment of youths also increased, from 12.9 to 16.5 percent, and it was much higher in a number of countries (47 percent in Spain, 34 percent in Italy, 24.4 percent in France and 21.5 percent in Great Britain). The statistics show that the average risk of unemployment is 3 times greater for youths than for the rest of the population.

The facts prove that unemployment is a constant of the capitalist system. It is significant that unemployment is especially high in the most advanced capitalist countries despite their great economic potential. Therefore the conclusion is clear that the chief human right, the right to work, life and remuneration according to ability and training, is not and cannot be guaranteed under contemporary capitalism.

Nae Androne: The Right to Develop and the Facts of the Capitalist World

In the last few years questions of human rights have polarized public opinion in many countries as the center of attention in many international discussions, in the press and in the technical literature as well because of the far-reaching political, economic and social considerations they involve upon which full development of the human being and the solution of some vital problems of the peoples' lives depend. But the clamorous publicity given these questions and their one-sided and tendentious treatment in various western countries do not indicate that this approach to human rights is impartial or motivated by any genuine concern.

The reactionary imperialist circles are trying to use the questions of human rights to distort the facts in the socialist countries, to hide the defects in the bourgeois order, to promote a policy of interference in other states' internal affairs, and ultimately to undermine peace and international collaboration. Most of the "arguments" made by the bourgeois ideologists, even when accompanied by learned political, philosophical or legal "theorizings," have the same substratum regardless of their diversity, namely justification and maintenance of the class structures based on exploitation and of the imperialist, neocolonial policy and evasion of the causes and the measures that can really lead to actual promotion and assertion of humanitarian rights throughout the world.

In the world of today the far-reaching questions of human rights are closely related to the right to develop, which is widely recognized in UN resolutions and in many other international documents as a basic right of both persons and nations.

By its very nature and purposes, economic and social development serves the individual and the requirements for improving the human condition everywhere in the world. The human factor is the one upon which development depends, and it will also be its beneficiary. As an official UN document quite rightly says, "Development would be aimless if the human being were not its main consideration and final purpose." While the right to life is recognized as a basic, elementary right, it necessarily implies the right to material and cultural conditions indispensable to a worthy life in keeping with people's needs, beginning with the most elementary ones. That is why the International Pact on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, approved by the United Nations in 1966, establishes "every person's right to an adequate living standard for himself and his family, and especially to food, clothing and shelter as well as continuing improvement of his living conditions." The right to life and the related rights to work, education and health and other essential rights are inherently dependent upon the basic right of persons and nations to development, to the material and cultural conditions of welfare and progress without which they cannot be truly free or fulfill their creative capacities. Reputable specialists are quite right in maintaining that the right to development is "anyone's right" and that it is to be regarded as a "component part" of the "right to existence."

How does the state of human rights in the contemporary world appear from this point of view? We think it is significant to note, first of all, that flagrant mass violations of the citizens' basic rights and freedoms are going on in the capitalist countries that profess to be the most ardent "promoters" and "defenders" of human rights. According to the figures published by the OECD, to which 24 industrialized states belong, there are over 31 million unemployed in those countries. There are over 11 million unemployed in the United States alone, or 10.1 percent of the labor force. Unemployment and inflation afflict many categories of those countries' populations, who are suffering a decline in their living standard, lack of adequate social aid, and serious restrictions on their access to education as well as moral and mental degradation. How free can a man be who is living under uncertainty of the morrow for himself and his family? The right to benefit by the economic, cultural and scientific advantages of contemporary civilization, by work, and by opportunities to participate in management ultimately depends in the capitalist countries not upon individual effort and qualities but primarily upon the individuals' social affiliation, which varies greatly with the social classes to which they belong and with race, sex and age.

But are the impassioned "defenders" of human rights in the West ignorant of these situations? How does it happen that the long lists of "disregarded" human rights they invoke most often omit just these very striking considerations and the sad fate of millions in their own countries? They are obviously trying to evade the real causes that have created and maintain these situations. For that purpose they often resort to promoting a narrow, individualist, formal-legal conception of the rights of an abstract man apart from the social conditions. Many bourgeois political scientists, sociologists and jurists treat the questions of human rights outside of their socioeconomic context and emphasize, from a



one-sided viewpoint, only the rights in connection with inviolability of the person, civil freedoms and problems of emigration and "human contacts," plainly ignoring or underrating the socioeconomic rights that are ultimately basic, essential rights.

Even some more realistic western political figures acknowledge the inconsistency of such ideas of human rights. It is significant here that the Norwegian foreign minister said in a declaration a few years ago (published in FORUM, a publication of the Council of Europe) that "Human rights are more today than protection against arbitrary violation of individual rights... We cannot confine our efforts to the traditional human rights while the vital needs of major groups of the world's population are not met."

While unemployment, social, political and cultural inequalities, terrorism and racial discrimination characteristic of the systems based on exploitation and oppression seriously affect human rights on the national level, we find these violations and injustices in even more pronounced and more extensive forms on the international level, most flagrantly defying the rights of hundreds of millions over vast areas of the globe. The very acute condition of the poor and developing countries is well known, whose backwardness is caused by the imperialist, colonial and neocolonial policies and does not permit the conditions essential to the exercise of elementary rights to work, health, education etc. Today there are 900 million poor and very poor people in the world, about 1 billion illiterates, and 50 million children working in order to subsist, while over a third of the world's population is suffering from hunger and malnutrition. Average longevity in the poor countries is 20 years less than in the developed countries, and 20-25 percent of the children die before they are five. The Senegalese jurist Keba M'Baye quite rightly wondered at a meeting under UN auspices, "What does freedom actually mean to those who will die of hunger? The human rights as they are proclaimed in the Declaration of Human rights have no meaning to people who are living in hunger, disease and ignorance."

Nevertheless the apologists of capitalism are trying to hide the true cause of underdevelopment and rejecting the measures that can ensure the "third world" countries' progress and consequently the exercise of the basic rights and freedoms of hundreds of millions. The American expert John Kenneth Galbraith, in his work "Theory of Mass Poverty" published in 1980, calls poverty an "immemorial fatality" and justifies it by "accommodation of the poor" to their condition. Similarly, in the view of another author, W. M. Corden, underdevelopment is explained "primarily in terms of politics, social behavior and historical factors that have little or nothing to do with the international order. Actually, elimination of underdevelopment and the gaps between the rich and poor countries (a crucial problem for the guarantee of all nations' and states' development and essential to universal assertion of human rights) requires abolition of the old international economic order and establishment of new international relations based on justice and equality that will favor the more rapid development of the backward countries.

In promoting this priority objective, Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu have been making vital contributions both to definition of the concept of the new international economic order and to promotion of ways and means of attaining that goal, such as equitable economic exchanges, a suitable ratio between prices of raw materials and those of industrial products, access of all states to the

modern technologies on favorable terms, a new treatment of the problem of the poor countries' foreign debts by canceling them entirely or considerably reducing them, a cap on interest rates, allocation of funds for the poor countries' development through reduction of military expenditures, etc. Similarly, according to Romania's proposals to improve and democratize UN activity, every nation's right to development and progress should be entered in a universal Code of Conduct, prepared and adopted under the United Nations, establishing the states' basic rights and obligations.

Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu believe that the right to development requires, as a sine qua non, the guarantee of all peoples' right to self-determination and close observance of the principles of national sovereignty and independence, equality of rights, every nation's sovereignty over its natural riches and resources, noninterference in other states' affairs, and abstention from use or threat of force. Protection and consolidation of national independence guarantee full exercise of every nation's right to choose its own paths of development in a free and sovereign way and to pursue objectives according to its own political and socioeconomic conditions and its national priorities.

#### Victor Duculescu: Peoples' Basic Right to Share in Solution of World Problems

It is an urgent requirement of the present period, placed acutely on the agenda by the whole course of international affairs, to guarantee all peoples' right to share on equal and fair terms in the solution of the world's problems and to fully contribute to the preparation and implementation of measures to resolve them justly and permanently. It is certain that those problems, which have now become global because of their extent and significance, as well as cessation of the armaments race, the start of disarmament, defense and consolidation of peace, elimination of underdevelopment, construction of a new international economic order, and extensive development of international cooperation demand the full and democratic participation and active contribution of all states and peoples of the world.

The world dialog with all states' participation is not just a sine qua non for solving priority problems and, of course, it is not any kind of dialog, but only a dialog based on respect for every country's independence and sovereignty, for every state's equal wish to speak its mind on matters that concern it, and for its basic right to share in preparation and confirmation of measures that will reflect all peoples' interests and provide for their progress and independent development. It is a fact of the present period that the new principles of international relations are making more and more progress in world public opinion and that they are fostering a new attitude and a firm and committed stand on the part of the peoples, strikingly reflected in the growing role of the small and medium countries and the developing and unaligned states, who can no longer accept measures prepared by others but wish to express themselves firmly on all matters that concern their own destinies.

As we know, the theory of international relations is the area of bitter confrontations between the views favoring equality and justice and the conservative views that reflect the narrow interests of the reactionary imperialist circles in further promotion of the policy of force and dictation and reallocation of the spheres of influence and that contest the peoples' equality of rights and the

right of each of them to share in the solution of the great international problems. For example, there is a wide assortment of doctrines to accredit the idea that in the world of today the sovereign equality of the states differs from equality of rights by maintaining that while the UN Charter recognizes the states' legal equality it does not accept all states' rights to equal participation in making decisions. There are also "theorists" who do not shrink from asserting that in spite of their legal equality the countries that are not of political or military importance are "objectively" condemned to play a minor role in the decision-making system. They are trying in this way to restrict the states' equality to a principle applicable only to relations among the countries with the greatest economic or military strength. Moreover, even in the next to the last meeting of the UN General Assembly an attempt was made, and defeated, to replace the principle of "one state one vote" by introducing the "weighted vote," a formula to disadvantage the small and medium countries and to make the principle of the states' sovereign equality inoperative.

Even today the reactionary imperialist circles are promoting an "elitist" view of international relations in an attempt to present the world of today as an "aristocratic circle" from which the small nations are automatically excluded. On grounds of the real existence of a differentiation of countries according to size and economic and military importance, the ideologists of these circles are trying to prove that actually some heavily armed countries have "greater" rights than the other states and that there is a "double standard" in the community of nations that would allegedly justify barring the small, medium and developing countries from the international decision-making process and from adopting and implementing mutually acceptable solutions to the problems that concern them and actually concern the entire community of nations of the world.

In opposition to the "elitist" views quite contrary to the evolution of current international relations and the principles of international law, many realistic scientists, theorists and politicians even in the capitalist countries are advocating recognition of all nations' right to participate on equal and fair terms in international affairs and promotion of new, effective and lasting formulas for collaboration that are based on observance of equal rights and will facilitate determination and application of lasting solutions to the great problems of our period. Jan Tinbergen in his well-known report to the Club of Rome correctly concluded that "The nations of the world are more than a collection of giants and dwarfs." In his turn Willy Brandt in the report of the independent commission he heads demanded a new kind of relations "that will suit all nations." And the Algerian theorist Mohammed Bedjaoui, considering the era of radical changes in international relations imminent, pointed out that "The problem is not to know whether a new order must be established, but how it will be done and what content we shall give it." And Maxwell Stanley, the founder of the Stanley Foundation in Iowa (United States) thinks "The way we will answer the appeal for a dialog between North and South will determine not only how we are viewed by the rest of the world but also how we view ourselves as a nation."

Socialist Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu are promoting a radically innovating view of international relations making the peoples' right to a fair and equal share in solving the contemporary world's problems a fundamental principle calling for democratic procedures, new formulas for collaboration, and effective and lasting programs reflecting the interests of all states regardless of size

and economic or military potential. Romania feels that the great principles of international law are the sole rational basis today for relations among the peoples and states of the world in the political, economic, cultural, technical-scientific and other fields.

The solutions to the vital problems of our period (cessation of the armaments race, especially nuclear, elimination of underdevelopment, construction of a new international economic order etc.) depend more than ever upon some radical structural changes in the system of international relations and the true democratization of international relations. As examples of this it is sufficient to mention Romania's proposals to democratize the United Nations and enhance its role in solving the main problems of the contemporary world; Romania's consistent stand on disarmament negotiations, the progress of which requires some form of participation of the small and medium countries and all member states of the two military alliances, NATO and the Warsaw Pact, and Romania's proposals for arranging global negotiations between the developed and developing countries in order to determine and adopt some effective solutions to the world's economic problems and to resolve them in the interests of all peoples and all mankind.

Romania and Nicolae Ceausescu believe the system of international relations itself and the present international order must be reconstructed on new, lasting and equitable principles, permanently eliminating any vestiges of the policy of force and dictation, armament and war and any forms of injustice and oppression. Of course these changes in international relations require overcoming backward attitudes and practices that unfortunately still persist in today's world.

Socialist Romania is convinced that by taking concerted and united action the peoples of the world can impose a new kind of international relations as the guarantee of equitable solutions to the great current problems in order to fulfill all nations' aspirations to independence, peace and collaboration and to freedom and progress.

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